HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Widespread Guerrilla Outbreaks Expected

Russia and China Plot Together in Africa

By PAUL SCOTT

Pretoria, South Africa:—Africa, having been left to stew in its own juice since the Middle East fighting, now faces another intrusion of great power rivalries.

Both Russia and China are preparing new efforts to reassert their prestige, and the U.S. cannot avoid being drawn in.

As seen from here, the Rhodesian crisis at this moment obscures other African developments because of the coming visit to Salisbury of British Commonwealth Secretary George Thomson on November 8.

The visit is being billed here as "the last chance" mission for a compromise settlement between Britain and the break-away Rhodesian government of Premier Ian Smith. If these talks fail, as both South African and Rhodesian officials now believe they will, there will be a hardening of positions that could lead to the start of a Viet Nam-type war across most of southern Africa.

Guerrilla action, so far quickly suppressed by joint military moves by Rhodesian and South African forces, is bound to increase, and all this racial tension will inevitably cause more black Africans to turn away from Western ties and toward Moscow and Peking.

Disenchanted by the failure of the U.S. and Britain to take any meaningful measures to block Communist penetration in this area of Africa, South Africa has decided to adopt the "big stick" policy to protect its borders and those of Rhodesia, and Southwest Africa.

When Communist-trained guerrilla groups are organized in bordering nations, it is now South African policy to seek them out and destroy their bases.

This new aggressive policy was behind Premier John Vorster's blunt warning to neighboring Zambia that South

South Africa's Prime Minister B. J. Vorster notes his country's strategic value of the West has increased now that the Suez Canal is blocked.

Africa will hit her "so hard she will never forget it" if guerrilla units are permitted to continue to use that country as a base.

In anticipation of stepped-up guerrilla action, the South Africans have begun giving commando training to all youths when they reach the draft age of 18. Under the new program, more than 10,000 will be trained during the coming year.

South African intelligence sources say there is strong evidence to indicate that Russia and China, despite their highly publicized split, are now working closer together in Africa than ever before.

The strategic areas in Africa of immediate interest to Russia and China appear to be (1) the Mediterranean, (2) the northeast Horn, and (3) the Congo-Zambia-Tanzania region.

Because of Russia's deep involvement in Egypt, Algeria, Yemen, South Arabia and Somalia, the Congo-Zambia-Tanzania area has become the focus of China's principal attention.

Peking's African policy was summed up by a Chinese diplomat in Burundi who defected to the West and is living in this area. According to him, the Russians gave Peking central Africa and areas of southern Africa for penetration, although most of the arms and money are still supplied by Moscow to support local guerrilla movements.

Both Moscow and Peking, he said, believe the Congo is the dominating center of the continent and any great power controlling it will ultimately control all Africa.

Under an agreement worked out with the Russians, the Chinese diplomat reported, the Chinese took over Zanzibar, an island now forming part of the Republic of Tanzania, as their area of influence. Most of the equipment being used at the Chinese guerrilla training camp on the island is Soviet weaponry, he revealed. One American woman instructor there is a former employe of a large U.S. foundation.

A second bastion of Chinese influence has again been set up in Burundi, according to the South Africans. Michel Micombero, who created a republic and made himself president, has opened the door to the Chinese. From here Peking is re-launching its penetration of both the Congo and Rhodesia.

Russia has the strategic capacity to make its presence felt all over Africa.

South African officials say the Soviet Union has singled out the three most strategic areas of the African continent for their penetration efforts: The Mediterranean coastline—with Algeria as its nerve center; the Suez Canal—with headquarters in Egypt; and South Africa—with the United Nations as its operations base.

With the growing Soviet influence in Algeria, they point out, Russia is able to establish itself in a strategic position from which it can effectively threaten the security of the whole southern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In the Middle East Russia is slowly obtaining a stranglehold on the jugular vein of Western Europe through its increased influence over Arab nations controlling vital oil supplies. This includes Soviet control over the "crossroads of the world"—the Suez Canal.

The third Russian objective, in the South African view, is dominating the important shipping lanes around the tip of South Africa. By trying to stir up a "race war" against South Africa, the Russians hope to gain control of this country either through United Nations' action or by guerrilla warfare.

In an interview Prime Minister B.J. Vorster asked:

"If South Africa had been taken over by the Communists, as they planned, in 1965, what would have happened to the West now that the Suez Canal is closed?"

South Africa's Finance Minister Nicholas Diederichs put it another way, stating:

"An historic moment in the history of South Africa occurred with the closing of the Suez Canal. Geographically, the importance of South Africa had become greater to the U.S. and Western Europe than ever before.

"From now on, the Cape would become the main link between India and America and Western Europe, since it was doubtful that the Suez Canal would be reopened for months, and maybe years. This route will have to be protected."

Dr. Diederichs reveals that during his recent talks with Western European officials he learned that between 130 and 140 tankers, with capacities of at least 200,000 tons, have been ordered since the Suez Canal was closed.

Most of these vessels are too big, he said, to use the canal and they would have to sail via South Africa to reach the East.

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● Preliminary figures released by the Pentagon reveal that several federal and district agencies spent more than $1 million to control the mammoth **"peace" demonstration** at the Pentagon. (For more on the march, see page 6.)

● Vice President **Hubert Humphrey** continues to talk like a hawk on Viet Nam, but in the recent state senate race in California he endorsed peacenik State Assemblyman John L. Burton over the Republican. Burton has endorsed "Proposition P" in the city's November elections which calls for an "immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam. . . ."

● President Lyndon Johnson, it is being said privately, is so grateful to Sen. **Everett Dirksen** for support in the Viet Nam war that he may try to dissuade Adlai Stevenson III, or any other possibly strong Democrat, from opposing Ev when he comes up for re-election in 1968.

● The Communications Workers of America have polled their members and discovered a **GOP trend** throughout the country. Forty-eight per cent of the rank-and-filers said the Republicans would win an election held today, 37 per cent said the Democrats would triumph and 15 per cent didn't know. Top issues, as spelled out by the CWA members: Viet Nam, inflation, crime, civil rights, taxes and air and water pollution. (Union bigwigs are nervous about the '68 elections; see page 12.)

● Word continues to be leaked that William P. Kelly, director of the Job Corps, will soon replace **R. Sargent Shriver** as head of the anti-poverty program, permitting Shriver a chance to run for governor or senator in Illinois or senator in Maryland.

● The **U.S. Communist party** has declared in a recent position paper that Negroes have the right "to use violence to achieve change." Approved by 80 leading Communists on a national and district level, the statement calls upon Communists to aid "the black liberation struggle." "We as Marxists," it continues, "have always affirmed that oppressed people have the right to forcibly overthrow an oppressive regime when the channels for democratic change are closed. . . . Therefore, there can be no question of the right of black people in the U.S. to use violence to achieve change."

● Former Vice President **Richard Nixon** has told columnist James Reston of the New York Times that many friends and supporters have asked him to "take a more dovish position" on Viet Nam, but that he just isn't going to do it.

● Untold numbers of American pilots have been killed because of the Administration's reluctance to hit major **enemy targets in North Viet Nam,** a former Air Force general testified last week. Maj. Gen. Gilbert L. Meyers (Ret.), deputy commander of the 7th Air Force in Viet Nam until August 1966, said American pilots have been "fighting with one hand tied behind their backs."

● **Staughton Lynd,** the Vietnik professor, will teach at Chicago State College. Lynd had originally been rejected by the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities, but when he filed suit to force his employment, the school system backed down.

● CBS newsman **Walter Cronkite** still nurtures political ambitions. Admitting that he has turned down several bids to run in the past, Cronkite says: "I'm not about to make a Sherman-like statement."

● LBJ may soon be naming another man to the bench with a "soft on criminal" philosophy. He is **Fred M. Vinson** Jr., chief of the Justice Department's Criminal Division. Vinson is considered the President's leading choice for a spot on the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington. Though regarded as somewhat more conservative than Judge Charles Fahy, whose retirement last April created the vacancy on the nine-member court, Vinson has, nevertheless, supported the Administration in opposing anti-riot legislation, the use of the draft to punish war protesters and "get-tough" crime legislation for the District.

● The Americans for Democratic Action's National Board has pledged "massive support to the organization of **peace caucuses** in both major party conventions in 1968 as the best way to maximize opposition to the war."

● The State Department insists that **Communist Rumania** is "mellowing" and thus helped persuade the U.S. to support Corneliu Manescu, the Rumanian foreign minister, as President of the 22nd session of the U.N. General Assembly. Just prior to Manescu's selection, however, Richard Reston, a liberal reporter for the Los Angeles Times, evaluated the Rumanian regime this way: " . . . the Rumanian internal security apparatus remains the most rigid, Stalinist network in East Europe. . . ."

● LBJ has under consideration still another Cabinet agency, this one a **Department of Communications.** White House sources say the new department would deal with radio, telephone, satellite and other means of communication.

● Keynoting the radical California Democratic Council (CDC) convention last month, ADA Chairman **John Kenneth Galbraith** called upon voters to support for re-election next year Democrats Wayne Morse, Ernest Gruening, George McGovern, William Fulbright, Frank Church and Joseph Clark.

● The Senate Ethics Committee may have saved the political career of Sen. **Edward V. Long** (D.-Mo.) last week when it cleared Long of any wrongdoing in connection with his taking $48,000 in "fees" over the past several years from Teamster Union attorney Morris A. Shenker. Long, however, still faces a primary fight next year and, assuming he wins, may have to square off against Rep. Thomas Curtis (R.-Mo.), a conservative lawmaker who is well known throughout the state for his leadership in Congress on important economic issues.

● LBJ is considered extremely upset at polls revealing that he would lose his **native Texas** to either Nixon or Reagan if the election were held today.

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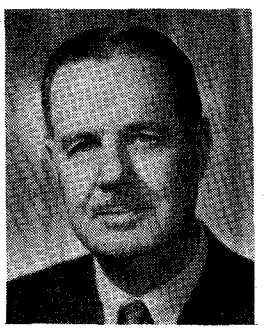
Saboteur Scott

Hugh Scott, the mustachioed patrician senator from Philadelphia's ritzy Main Line section, fancies himself leader of "progressive Republicanism." He reacts to the statements of his conservative GOP Senate colleagues like a babe to cod liver oil, and tries to spread his progressive doctrine to anyone who will listen; just last spring he told a group of Republican congressmen they should be "independent" and "daring"—his euphemisms for flaunting GOP congressional leadership.



SCOTT

When Sen. Scott cannot make his notions prevail, he disrupts. "If they won't do things my way," his actions seem to say, "then, by golly, they won't get anything done at all. I'll fix the whole bunch of them."

Last week this is precisely what Scott did. Thanks to his vote alone, liberal Democrats on the Senate Judiciary Committee were able to scuttle Republican-backed amendments to the 1967 Civil Rights Bill and force the Senate GOP leadership into the unfortunate position of having to support a filibuster to defeat the bill. By his singular actions, Scott succeeded in prolonging the Senate session, weakening the civil rights bill, embarrassing his party's leaders in the Senate and giving a victory to the Administration. This is the nature of Sen. Scott's "progressive Republicanism."

The Administration's proposed 1967 rights bill would make it a federal offense to injure or intimidate Negroes and civil rights workers in exercising a long list of guaranteed rights, such as voting, registering, finding a job and working in federal projects. During Senate hearings on the bill, Sen. Sam Ervin (D.-N.C.) objected to providing protection for only those whose rights are infringed due to race, color, religion or origin; he offered a substitute bill, backed by GOP members, extending protection to all citizens in the exercise of their constitutionally guaranteed rights.

Other amendments added to the bill by Republican senators included prohibiting labor unions from fining a member who refuses to take part in a strike, making it a federal crime to interfere with a person's going to and from his job and providing rights protection for American Indians.

The Administration opposed the Ervin-Republican additions to the bill. It wanted a civil rights bill at all costs, the simpler the better; Negroes are deserting the Democratic party and LBJ wanted a high-sounding piece of token legislation with which to try to woo them back in 1968.

The Judiciary Committee amendments, while actually strengthening the bill and acknowledging that every American has rights, were felt by the Administration to weigh down the legislation, making its passage less certain and diluting the propaganda effect a simple bill protecting Negro rights would have. Furthermore, the labor unions opposed some harsh restrictions aimed at them.

It appeared to Administration lobbyists that the amendments might pass the Judiciary Committee. To scuttle them LBJ needed one more vote on the committee. Sen. Hugh Scott, a ranking member, was off in England lecturing on Chinese art. The White House rang him up and persuaded Republican Scott to hop on a military plane (trip courtesy of the taxpayers) and fly back to Washington to help the Democrats win a victory.

So, there was Scott at the Judiciary Committee meeting next day. Every time the LBJ Democrats nodded Scott raised his hand, and by a succession of 8-to-7 votes the amendments to the civil rights bill were voted down.

Soon afterward Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen told reporters "there will definitely be a filibuster. Of that I'm sure. It won't be my doing, but there will be a filibuster." Dirksen had supported the Ervin proposals and the other amendments strengthening the bill and extending its coverage beyond the civil rights matters. Now he can thank his progressive colleague Hugh Scott for having put the Republicans in the position of appearing to be against civil rights.

Saboteur Scott had struck again, and for what price it's difficult to say. As a Republican, it would appear the Pennsylvania senator is a walking violation of the truth-in-packaging legislation.

• *Time* magazine has now revealed why the federal government has failed to crack down on the clearly Communist-penetrated anti-war movement in the United States. Commenting on the demonstration against the Pentagon last weekend, *Time* related: "Dean Rusk, whose State Department intelligence apparatus had long since assessed the degree and role of Communist influence within the anti-war movement, said earlier this month that 'we haven't made public the extent of our knowledge' for fear of setting off a 'new McCarthyism.'" (For more on the Pentagon march, see page 6.)

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

Wild Spending Demos

The Administration and the Democratic-controlled Congress are clearly out of control, as they continue to crush the taxpayer with wilder and wilder spending programs. While talk of a $30-billion deficit for next year still fills the air in the Capitol, both LBJ and his agents in Congress obviously don't have the slightest intention of cutting back federal outlays.

Consider, for example, some of the action that took place last week:

• The supposedly economy-minded House approved a conference report that would fund the model cities boondoggle to the tune of $312 million. The House had earlier agreed on a lower figure, but caved in to pressures from Democratic leaders and the Senate. It also agreed to provide $10 million for the rent subsidy scheme, a program it had virtually knocked out of existence on previous occasions. The House, in fact, had a chance to kill off both new programs permanently, but failed to do so, thus probably permanently putting them on the books. Both schemes will undoubtedly escalate in costs in the very near future.

• The Senate defeated three Republican-sponsored amendments to cut down runaway spending. By 39 "yeas" to 48 "nays," it rejected an amendment by Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) to limit net expenditures during fiscal year 1968 to $131.5 billion except for military expenditures the President deemed necessary. It defeated by 43 to 46 an amendment by Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) directing the executive branch of the government to reduce fiscal year 1968 appropriations by at least 5 per cent of each line item. (Most Republicans voted for it but Senators Scott, Case and Javits opposed it. Democratic Senators Clark and Magnuson, both up for re-election next year, also opposed the economy measure.)

By a 39-to-45 vote, the Senate turned back a modified Dirksen amendment to substitute language stating that it was the sense of Congress that before any final adjournment the Congress should enact legislation lopping off at least $5 billion from the proposed budget if the President hadn't taken such action.

• Chairman Russell Long (D.-La.) of the Senate Finance Committee predicted last week his committee would probably vote larger Social Security benefits and payroll taxes than those already passed by the House. The House voted to increase the benefits by 12.5 per cent and jump the payroll tax base from the present $6,600 to $7,600 next year. Long also said that his group would probably strip from the House version a regulation that would deprive persons from receiving welfare if they refused job training.

• In order to raise farm income last week (primarily because polls reveal the farm belt is going against LBJ), Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman announced that the government would begin a program to pay farmers for taking an additional 10 million acres out of production.

• The Administration also announced last week it was trying to rapidly expand its "Food for Freedom" program. Under this scheme, the government will actually buy up farm products on the American market—thus boosting farm prices and income at home—and sell it at a loss to foreign governments.

So appalling has been the fiscal situation that Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.), a ranking Republican on the Finance Committee, warned last week that the deficits piled up by the Democratic Administration were so monstrous that only heavy taxes, drastic spending cuts and, possibly, price and wage controls could prevent a disastrous inflation.

Pointing to the "chaotic financial condition of the United States," William said: "For the past several months, both the White House and the Congress have been advocating a reduction in government spending; but both the executive and legislative branches have been approving new programs, expanding old ones and voting for ever-increasing expenditures. And yet no one has faced up to the problem of what this will mean in ultimate inflation and higher taxes."

Since Jan. 1, 1967, said Williams, the Senate has acted on 13 appropriation bills. During the consideration of these bills, 21 efforts were made to reduce these appropriations. Every effort to reduce them was defeated on rollcall votes. The Democratic-controlled Congress could block spending, he stressed, but so could the President with his veto power. Yet the White House doesn't seem to really care at all about stopping spending.

Within a few hours after the House of Representatives had increased Social Security benefits by $3 billion, said Williams, the Administration's representative, HEW Secretary John Gardner, denounced it as inadequate, and when he testified before the Senate Finance Committee he presented the Administration's recommendation: that $3.25 billion more be added to the House-passed bill.

"Today's inflation and today's staggering budget deficit," said Williams, "are the direct result of the reckless spending policies of the Johnson Administration and its four-year insistence that we can finance a large-scale war in Viet Nam without any sacrifice on the home front."

Soviets Break Test Ban

Supporters of the late John F. Kennedy have long hailed the nuclear test ban treaty of 1963 as one of his most significant achievements. The treaty forbids adherents, including the United States and the Soviet Union, from setting off nuclear tests above the ground and supposedly was a major step toward disarmament.

Last week, however, the British science magazine *Nature* told a tale which suggested the Soviets have been violating the treaty, with the United States failing to receive an adequate explanation of why this has been happening.

Nature printed an article by three Finnish experts demonstrating beyond question that the Soviet Union had violated the test ban when, on Dec. 18, 1966, it set off a nuclear explosion which scattered radioactive debris over Finland. The treaty bars explosions that vent such material beyond a country's own borders.

Equally as intriguing is the article's revelation that the United States had asked the Soviet Union last January about the test, but never disclosed this fact or the Soviet response.

Since the publication of the *Nature* story, American officials have conceded a secret protest was, in fact, made. Moreover, they admit the Russians have not given a very satisfactory explanation of why the venting occurred.

On November 11 of last year, the United States openly asked the Soviets for the explanation of an-

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other test, considered to be the world's largest underground explosion, that also shed radioactive material beyond Soviet borders. This answer, it now turns out, was also not satisfactory. Nevertheless, the United States appears unwilling to do anything about it or even let the public in on this very serious violation of a solemn accord.

Public Stalls Tax Hike

Here's one reason there's been no tax hike thus far: Chairman Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.) of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee has been receiving a record 300 to 400 letters a day commending him for pigeonholing the Administration's tax bill until government spending is cut. Mills has told members of his committee that the overwhelming majority of the letters:

- Expressed "admiration" for his position on the tax cut.
- Insisted "drastic cuts in government expenditures should be made, especially in the areas of public welfare and foreign aid."
- Stated a "willingness to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to finance an all-out winning effort in Viet Nam, but coupled with drastic cutbacks in other areas of government expenditures."
- Reported state and local governments cannot raise the revenues needed for new school buildings and other civic needs. They said a tax increase would make their problem more difficult.

While mail has approached the present level when labor unions and other organizations have staged "write-in" campaigns, Mills said that never before had he received so much "unstimulated" mail on a tax bill.

MILLS

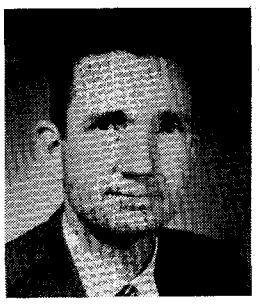
"Many of these people indicate that they have never written to the Congress before, but that their deep concern over the future of the country and the direction in which it seems to be going has compelled them to write.

"These letters for the most part seem to be well thought out, well-written expressions of strong opinion," Mills told the committee.

"They point out that the middle-income working man bears the brunt of the burden, and they strongly object to a heavier load to finance what they consider to be poor public policy, especially with respect to 'give-away' programs, unnecessary programs and programs that require heavy taxes on the working man to subsidize those who do not work."

Clark Scored

Congressional confidence in Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark continues to be thoroughly shaken. The House, for example, was so upset last August with the attorney general's "soft-on-criminals" philosophy that, with malice aforethought, it deliberately removed from his supervision major provisions of the Safe Streets and Crime Control bill.



CLARK

Now the House, particularly Rep. Joel Broyhill (R.-Va.) and Rep. Thomas Kleppe (R.-N.D.), is up in arms about his "soft-on-welfare" philosophy, which is jeopardizing the welfare residency requirements of 40 states and the District of Columbia.

In its role of legislator for the District, Congress provided by law that persons must be bona fide one-year residents before becoming eligible for public assistance. Congress has also sanctioned the residency requirements in other states.

Yet now the District law has been called into question by Minnie Harrell and others who challenge the legislation on the grounds that it is both a denial of due process and an unconstitutional restriction on the right to travel. This suit, by the way, is being paid for by the nation's taxpayers through the anti-poverty program.

The court hearing the case notified the attorney general that it would permit his intervention, but neither Clark nor his aides responded to the offer. Thus did the attorney general reveal his unwillingness to defend the residency requirements on welfare.

If the court, loaded with liberals like Chief Judge David Bazelon, rules in favor of Minnie Harrell, not only will the states be unable to have welfare residency requirements, but any other type of residency requirements, including those pertaining to voting.

Remarks Rep. Broyhill: "Abdication by the attorney general of his responsibility to defend acts of Congress poses a grave question. . . . Is it no wonder confidence in the attorney general is at such a low ebb. . . ?"

Rep. Thomas Kleppe says he doesn't know the reason for the non-intervention, but, he asked wryly, if it is possible the Justice Department was "simply too busy with the legal activities in Louisiana to follow closely the interest of Congress on a matter of national importance?"

"It has been reported that the Justice Department has intervened in the case of a Washington attorney who has been charged with practicing law in Louisiana without a state license. The department is reportedly seeking an injunction to prevent such prosecution. One cannot overlook the fact that the attorney so charged is associated with a well-known Washington law firm that has figured prominently in the Johnson Administration."

Rep. Kleppe didn't mention it, but the law firm is that of Arnold and Porter, once Arnold, Porter and Fortas. Fortas, of course, was—and is—one of LBJ's closest advisers and now sits on the Supreme Court.

"I find it anomalous," Kleppe continued, "that on the one hand the attorney general chose not to intervene in a matter affecting the constitutionality of an act of Congress on an issue having national repercussions, after having been notified; and did intervene, on his own motion, in the case of a private attorney charged with practicing law without a state license."

Poverty Battle

The battle over LBJ's $2.1-billion anti-poverty legislation before the open sessions of the House Education and Labor Committee has provided a rare show, with the political lines of support totally tangled. ADA Democrats, for example, opposed an amendment by Oregon's Edith Green, herself a liberal Democrat, requiring that state, local and county elected officials rather than the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, control the spending of the anti-poverty funds for the community action programs.

GREEN

Representatives Charles Goodell (R.-N.Y.) and Albert Quie (R.-Minn.), champions of such local control provisions in other legislation, also took issue with the Green amendment, claiming it "would destroy the original intent of community action to involve the poor themselves." But Goodell and Quie had an unannounced motive as well: If anti-poverty funds were turned over to the city governments for supervision, it would mean in effect that most of the money would be controlled by Democratic machines.

The solution for all this, according to some observers, is to junk the community action program altogether, but few lawmakers, even the conservative ones, have the gumption to propose so bold a move for fear they will then be tagged as "anti-poor."

Last week the Office of Economic Opportunity, albeit inadvertently, revealed why the community action programs have been such a boondoggle and why they have helped to inflame tense situations in the nation's big cities.

In responding to an article in *Barron's*, the OEO tacitly acknowledged that it permits deep-dyed radicals of the militant left variety to help control the community action programs. *Barron's* had charged, for example, that "OEO has jailbirds and subversives on the payroll. Two examples are John Ross of the Progressive Labor party, who served on the anti-poverty board in San Francisco, and Howard Harawitz, a former member of the W. E. B. DuBois Club, who serves on a similar anti-poverty board in Berkeley."

While OEO denied they were on the payroll, it did admit these men served on the local boards on a volunteer basis and volunteers receive federal funds even if they are not technically on the "payroll."

Moreover, the OEO did not deny the board members' participation in the PLP or the DuBois Clubs. Its only defense was that "neither of the above organizations, despite the radical beliefs expressed by some of their members, is included on the attorney general's list of subversive organizations."

The attorney general, of course, hasn't been putting any additional groups on his list for a number of years because of court restrictions. But the FBI has termed the DuBois Clubs "subversive" and the attorney general petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board on March 4, 1966, to register the clubs as a Communist-front organization. Furthermore, the Progressive Labor party is not just "radical," but follows a pro-Peking, Marxist-Leninist line. Its vice president, Bill Epton, was convicted of criminal anarchy in New York.

By responding to *Barron's* charges in the manner it did, the OEO reveals it is unwilling to discourage members of pro-Communist organizations from infesting the community action program's local boards—all the more reason why the total program should be scrapped.

The OEO also flatly denied *Barron's* charge that federal or state officials who investigated New York's Moblization for Youth project ever found that MFY had employed Communists. "*Barron's* goes back to 1964 to attack New York's Mobilization for Youth project. . . . Contrary to what the article says, investigation of the agency disclosed no members of the Communist party."

This is just plain wrong. The Marchi committee, set up by the New York legislature, published a report which named the subversives and radical leftists hired by MFY. One of the Reds on the payroll included Mrs. Constance Bart of New York. Mrs. Bart was not only serving MFY but simultaneously served the New York State Committee of the CP. In the midst of the hearings, she missed a subpoena because she had flown to Moscow on November 4 to be, along with her husband, an honored guest of the Soviet Union.

Pablo Casals' Switch

Wonder of wonders. Famed Spanish cellist Pablo Casals, noted for his radicalism and obeisance to the left, last week delivered an extemporaneous tribute to the United States at the Washington Hilton Hotel where 1,000 foreign diplomats and U.S. business leaders had gathered to celebrate, of all things, the 22nd anniversary of the United Nations.

"I was not supposed to say anything tonight," he began haltingly. "I am . . . a little . . . tired. But I have heard some wonderful words . . . some wonderful words about America, the country I love. The country I love so much that I have known long before most of you.

"I have known America since 1901. This was my first tour, and from 1901 to 1928 I have come to America 21 times. Not, I assure you, just for the money but for love of this country.

"So I can offer with all sincerity my admiration and love. You are the richest nation, but you are the most generous of any nation. You have advanced every noble thing.

"Allow me to say . . . I have faith in you Americans. God bless you." It was quite a eulogy, observed the onlookers, and came at the right moment. It was delivered at the same time homegrown American leftists were denouncing the United States in vitriolic terms for our presence in Viet Nam and attempting to seize the Pentagon.

Correction

Human Events identified radical Jerry Rubin, a leader in the anti-war demonstration at the Pentagon, as a member of the pro-Peking Progressive Labor party. Rubin denies this. He is, however, an avowed Marxist and has been closely allied with this radical organization.

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POLITICS '68

WARM-UPS

The upcoming **November elections** may reveal which way the wind is blowing for the Democratic Administration in Washington. The Democratic party, notes Congressional Quarterly, faces substantial challenges to its long-dominant position in a number of municipalities and state governments this year. Losses at this level could aid the GOP considerably in 1968.

Chief attention has centered on three November 7 mayoralty contests in large cities—**Boston, Cleveland and Philadelphia.** Republicans have their best chance for a breakthrough in Philadelphia, where District Attorney Arlen Specter, a liberal Democrat turned Republican, is running a strong race against Democratic Mayor James Tate, whose party machine failed to support him for renomination. Supported by the Americans for Democratic Action and some liberal labor unions, Specter has a slight edge over Tate, according to the recent polls.

SPECTER

Though a Specter win is indicated, most politicos doubt the voters will also choose a Republican city council and select Republicans for other major city offices, all currently under Democratic control with the exception of the district attorney slot.

Another chance for the GOP to score is in Cleveland, where Republican **Seth Taft** is running against Carl Stokes, the Negro state representative who defeated incumbent Mayor Ralph Locher in the Democratic primary. A Taft victory would give the Republicans the first Cleveland mayorship since 1939.

TAFT

Taft has challenged Stokes to a series of debates and accuses the Democratic nominee of having failed to say how he would attack Cleveland's many problems. "He has yet to offer a program, unless you call firing Police Chief [Richard R.] Wagner, selling the municipal light plant and Shaker Lakes and disbanding the mounted police, a program." A liberal who is supported by peacenik millionaire Cyrus Eaton, Stokes has also won pledges of support from the local AFL-CIO and such national Democratic leaders as Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Democratic National Chairman John M. Bailey.

No Republican qualified for the mayoralty runoff in Boston, but neighborhood school champion **Mrs. Louise Day Hicks**, an insurgent Democrat who gained national attention for her opposition to school busing, is opposing "machine" candidate Kevin White, the liberal Massachusetts secretary of state. Mrs. Hicks, however, is given only an outside chance of winning, since her candidacy is opposed not only by Sen. Ted Kennedy and most of the Democrats but by Republican Gov. John Volpe, who somehow felt impelled to call for the election of White—a Kennedy Democrat who has higher statewide aspirations.

> Peacenik sentiment will be tested in **San Francisco** on November 7. The "Ramparts crowd" and ADA-type business leaders have managed to place on the ballot **"Proposition P"** which will permit voters to reject or endorse the following statement: "It is the policy of the people of the city and county of San Francisco that there be an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of U.S. troops from Viet Nam so that the Vietnamese people can settle their own problems."

Republican hopes for an upset are rising in Kentucky, where **Louie B. Nunn** could capture the governorship for the GOP for the first time in 20 years. Nunn's opponent is former state highway commissioner Harry Ward. Aside from hitting local issues, Nunn has invited a number of prominent out-of-state conservative Republicans to help him, including Senators Everett McKinley Dirksen, John Tower, George Murphy, and Paul Fannin and Governors Ronald Reagan and Claude Kirk. Many have sharply criticized the Johnson Administration, suggesting a vote for Nunn is a vote against Johnson. But Ward has also tried to avoid identification with the Washington Administration and has brought no Democratic speakers from outside the state.

NUNN

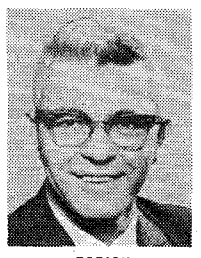
Less optimistic in Mississippi, Republicans are counting on **Rubel Phillips**, who is making an alliance with the state's Negro community to defeat Democratic U.S. Rep. John Bell Williams. But no matter which man wins November 7, it will be a defeat for the Democratic Administration in Washington. Phillips is a conservative and Williams was stripped of his seniority by House Democrats in 1965 for having supported Barry Goldwater for President.

Voters in California's 11th Congressional District (San Mateo County) on November 14 will elect a successor to the late U.S. Rep. J. Arthur Younger (R.-Calif.). Featuring four Republicans and six Democrats, the race includes former Ramparts Editor Edward Keating and former movie star **Mrs. Shirley Temple Black**. Though the registration reveals a Democratic edge (114,411 Democrats to 93,143 Republicans), Mrs. Black is considered the favorite. Conservative in her outlook, she favors giving the Joint Chiefs of Staff more backing in winning the war.

Legislatures in Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia—all under solid Democratic control—are also up for election. Republicans are unlikely to win control of any of the four states, but some GOP gains appear certain.

LOUISIANA

Presidential hopeful **George Wallace** will be closely eyeing Louisiana's November 4 Democratic gubernatorial primary and the contest for the state Democratic Central Committee to see how strong his support is in the Pelican State.


RARICK

The major candidate challenging incumbent Gov. John McKeithen is U.S. Rep. **John R. Rarick,** 43, a conservative who is also a hard-core segregationist. Linking his campaign to that of Wallace, Rarick tells supporters, "It's not a question of can I win. If I don't win, you don't win. If you don't win, George Wallace may not win. If George Wallace doesn't win, then we all lose."

Recognizing Wallace's pull, McKeithen has refused to commit himself on a presidential candidate in 1968, but insists Wallace could carry the state against almost any opponent.

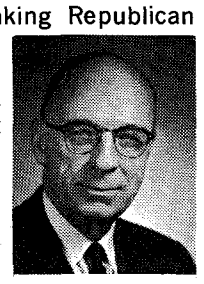
While Wallace and his supporters will interpret a Rarick victory as an endorsement of the former Alabama governor, Rarick is finding support on other grounds, including his vigorous denunciation of LBJ (he says McKeithen wears the President's "brand and britches") and his exploitation of this summer's Life magazine articles that linked some of McKeithen's aides and supporters to **organized crime.**

Another test of Wallace's strength will come when Louisiana Democrats elect members of the state Democratic Central Committee. Those contestants supporting Wallace want to place his name on the ballot as the official Democratic nominee for President, thus forcing LBJ to run in Louisiana as a **third-party candidate.**

> The three-day **Democratic Midwest Conference** that ended in Rapid City, S.D., last week produced little in the way of silver linings for the Democratic Administration. Polls and political observers alike, noted reporters, agreed that the Viet Nam war, low farm prices, the rising cost of living and other issues have created a **dissatisfaction with the Administration** in the normally GOP heartland probably unequalled in any part of the country. More than 200 Democratic leaders from the Midwest made gloomy predictions about next year.
>
> According to the New York Times, a senior Democrat said, "These people are walking on eggshells. What can the Administration tell them? What can they say about Viet Nam? If they talk about farm prices, all they can say is that 'it would be worse under the Republicans.' How do you sell that?"

IOWA

Seventy-one-year-old **Bourke B. Hickenlooper** of Iowa, ranking Republican senator on the Foreign Relations Committee, faces what looks like a tough primary fight next year from David Stanley, a young (39) and ambitious five-term Iowa legislator from Muscatin.


HICKENLOOPER

Claiming political labels are a "substitute for thinking," Stanley says he is frequently conservative on fiscal matters, and wants to retain right-to-work laws, but is liberal on some aspects of foreign policy.

In his fervent bid to replace Hickenlooper, Stanley has trekked more than 10,000 Iowa miles, spoken at 115 coffee klatches and appeared at 46 gatherings in 71 of the state's 99 counties. The young attorney has two savvy GOP pros on his team, including his campaign manager **Edward Failor,** a former municipal judge who was a regional manager in the Pacific Southeast in Goldwater's 1964 campaign. Another is 75-year-old former GOP State Chairman Verne Martin, an expert political organizer and fund-raiser.

Sensing discontent with America's role in Viet Nam, Stanley has taken a **"soft" stand on the war,** calls for U.S. efforts to be scaled back and advocates "free elections in South Viet Nam for all, including the Viet Cong." Stanley has also been a leader in the super-liberal United World Federalists, though he says he has not been a member for three years.

Whether he can beat the more conservatively oriented Hickenlooper is open to question, but Stanley has definitely thrown a scare into Iowa's senior senator.

ARIZONA

Speculation on Capitol Hill is that Rep. **Morris K. Udall (D.-Ariz.),** who publicly broke with the Administration's Viet Nam policy last week, may be preparing himself for a Senate race against **Barry Goldwater** in 1968. Carl Hayden now holds the Arizona Senate seat up for grabs next year, but the veteran Democrat, now 90, may bow out of Congress because of age, with Udall winding up as the Democratic nominee. Goldwater, as is well known, is intent on capturing the Hayden seat.

UDALL

A clash between Udall and Goldwater could light up the Arizona skies, particularly since Udall now stands poles apart from Goldwater on the issue of **Viet Nam.** Brother to Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, Morris is considered a leader of the young Democratic liberals in the House.

One of the first to support the Administration's policies in Viet Nam, he has stated in a recent letter to constituents that the United States "**blundered into**" this war and should "start bringing American boys home and start turning this war back to the Vietnamese."

"What we are doing today, as I see it," said Udall, "is essentially engaging in an act of national rationalization. We talk about no alternatives, but if you boil that down to its essence, what it means is that we're too big and powerful to admit we made a mistake."

Udall says he is not for a "cut-and-run" policy or for immediate U.S. withdrawal, but wants America to **retreat to defensive positions** and provide the South Vietnamese with arms and material. Goldwater has continued to call for increasing military pressure on North Viet Nam.

Whether Udall decides to run or not, politicos see his change of position as another bad blow for Lyndon Johnson.

BOBBY

In a new book on **Robert Kennedy,** "The Heir Apparent," veteran newsman William V. Shannon suggests that Bobby would like the vice presidency on a Johnson ticket in 1968. "As late as the autumn of 1966," says Shannon, "Kennedy avowed to intimates that he would take second place if it were offered to him. The dropping of Humphrey and the substitution of Kennedy could, with skillful publicity, be made to appear not as an act of bold usurpation by Kennedy but a reluctant rescue mission to prop up an aging, wartime President whose popularity is sagging."

KENNEDY

Logic not only dictates the choice, says Shannon, but Kennedy, unlike Humphrey, would not have to be LBJ's appendage since he "has his own independent power base and is a more aggressive and **freewheeling operator.**"

Shannon, who is now on the editorial board of the New York Times, says that if Johnson's health fails, "Kennedy intends to make certain that he is the new nominee, not Vice President Humphrey. Conceivably, Kennedy could be so well positioned that he would obtain the nomination even if Mr. Johnson died shortly before the convention and Humphrey had already succeeded to the office."

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Violent Assault on Pentagon Was Hardly Spontaneous

Months of planning by Communists and leftists went into October 21 demonstration

Radio Hanoi termed it a "spontaneous expression of the American people's disgust for imperialist aggression." But the Pentagon protest that brought an estimated 60,000 demonstrators to the nation's capital was no such thing. It was, instead, as Sen. John Stennis (D.-Miss.) has noted, "a classic demonstration of Communist agitprop."

Plans for the October 21 protest were first drawn up last May when the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam held a two-day strategy session at the Hawthorne School in Washington. Only a month earlier the committee had sponsored mammoth protests in New York and San Francisco and the Washington meeting was called to map plans for the coming months.

Undercover government agents report that the meeting—attended by 700 delegates—was quickly taken over by the Communist Party, U.S.A. Among the Communist functionaries on hand: National committee members Arnold Johnson, Archie Brown, James Jackson and Bettina Aptheker.

National Mobilization Committee chairman David Dellinger, a recent visitor to Hanoi, organized the mass march on the Pentagon.

The more violent demonstrators tried to storm an entrance to the Pentagon, but met their match in regular Army troops who repulsed them. Over 600 demonstrators were arrested, including novelist Norman Mailer. But most were soon released on small bonds.

The Spring Mobilization Committee changed its name to the National Mobilization Committee (NMC) and announced plans for a huge demonstration—"the biggest in all history"—for the fall. In the months that followed, NMC chairman David Dellinger and his top aides traveled throughout the country lining up support for the protest.

In September, professional radical Jerry Rubin arrived from Berkeley to direct the protest. "We are now in the business of wholesale and widespread dislocation of the American society," he proclaimed proudly.

"Our immediate objective is to close down the Pentagon. We will provoke an incident that has worldwide repercussions, whatever its outcome."

As it became increasingly clear that radical firebrands had taken over, the more moderate elements within the peace movement dropped any plans to participate in the protest.

"This demonstration was organized and is being run by the radical left," said Rabbi Richard G. Hirsh of the Religious Action Center of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. "I can't go along with these folks who think everything the U.S. does is wrong and everything Hanoi does is right."

Two weeks before the demonstration, on October 6, the government took a hard line, announcing that the protest would be forbidden unless its organizers repudiated any plans for "civil disobedience" and law-breaking. Dellinger and Rubin rejected the ultimatum as "completely unthinkable."

Baby doctor Benjamin Spock, Georgia State Rep. Julius Bond, Yale Episcopal chaplain William Sloane Coffin, all declared they would speak—with or without a permit. Assorted left-wing groups—including Women Strike for Peace, Students for a Democratic Society, and the Committee for Independent Political Action—assailed the government's "intimidation" and said they would double the number of marchers they were planning to send.

Washington then caved in and meekly issued the parade permit. Dellinger was hardly grateful, stressing the fact that "our acceptance of the permit does not imply in any way that there will not be acts of civil disobedience that may very well entail actions beyond the scope of the permit."

As the demonstration neared, peaceniks poured into Washington from every section of the country. Dellinger-Rubin and Co. organized car pools, chartered buses, arranged for a special New York-Washington train.

The demonstrators came in all shapes and sizes. They included wealthy matrons from the New York suburbs and acid-gulping hippies from Haight-Ashbury. They carried placards both gentle ("Flower Power Can End the War in Viet Nam") and harsh ("Where is Oswald When We Need Him?").

The protest opened under sunny skies as radical orators harangued the crowd

Continued on page 11

Who Was Who Among Protest Leaders

Congressional files disclose long records of pro-Communist activity for almost every leader of the Pentagon demonstration. Avowed Marxists, self-proclaimed Black Nationalists, ardent "pacifists," the protest leaders have repeatedly worked with the Communists in the past. For example:

• **David Dellinger,** chairman of the sponsoring National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, is a professional pacifist who has been quoted as describing himself as a "non-Soviet-line Communist." Dellinger, a 52-year-old Yale graduate, has defied U.S. travel bans for trips to Cuba, Red China and North Viet Nam. His passport was revoked last year for an illegal junket to Hanoi in which he conferred with Ho Chi Minh. It was returned when he promised not to return to North Viet Nam. A man of his word, Dellinger showed up in Hanoi this summer.

Jerry Rubin, co-director of the march, is a self-styled revolutionary who has been active in California demonstrations aimed at halting troop trains. Rubin has close ties to the pro-Peking Progressive Labor party, visited Cuba on a PLP-sponsored trip in 1964. He has suggested that "treason, deliberate sabotage of the war machine" may be used as an anti-war tactic.

• **John Wilson,** march co-director, is an official of the militant Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. An outspoken black power advocate, he recently conferred with North Vietnamese and Viet Cong representatives in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

• **Dagmar Wilson,** co-chairman of the Mobilization, is founder of Women Strike for Peace. A Washington housewife, she has huddled with top North Vietnamese officials on "peace" strategy, terms the anti-war movement in this country a "second front" in what she calls Viet Nam's fight against U.S. "aggression."

• **Arnold Johnson,** public relations director of the Communist party, worked on the Pentagon protest for months. A member of the party's National Committee, he is known to have been in contact with Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

• **Walter Teague III,** a New York fund-raiser for the Viet Cong, led the Pentagon charge against the troops. Teague, who peddles Viet Cong flags to help make a living, is affiliated with the Revolutionary Contingent, a group openly committed to violence in the global struggle against U.S. "imperialism."

Among the groups actively participating in the protest were the Communist Party U.S.A., and its youth front group, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, the subversive Socialist Workers party, the Peking-line Progressive Labor party, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Former Peace Corps Members for Peace, Students for a Democratic Society, the Iranian Students Association, the Committee for Independent Political Action, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and Black Mask.

Others Backed U.S. Troops

The 60,000 peaceniks received the headlines but they were actually outnumbered by hundreds of thousands of Americans who took the weekend of October 21-22 to demonstrate their support for U.S. soldiers in Viet Nam.

In the New York metropolitan area alone, more than 100,000 persons demonstrated peacefully in a series of parades and a two-day vigil at Manhattan's Battery Park. At least another 100,000 watched. In New York and elsewhere around the country many others showed their support by having their automobile headlights on during the day.

The observances were sponsored by the National Committee for Responsible Patriotism headed by author-lecturer Charles Wiley. The committee, which operated on a shoestring budget, coordinated demonstrations from New York to California in cities large and small.

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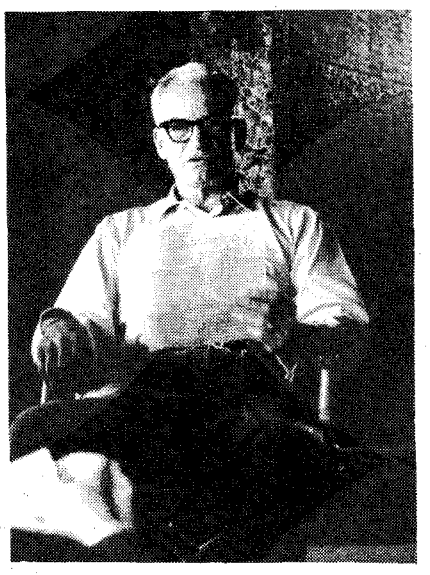

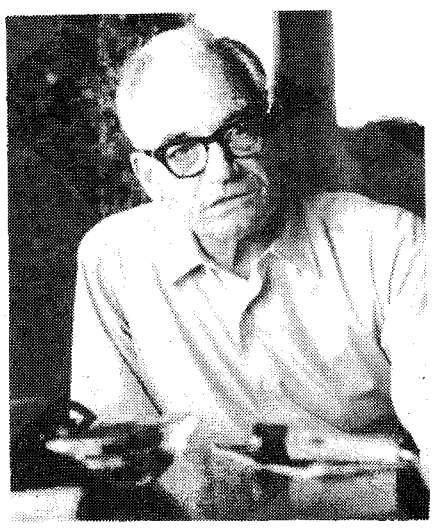

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. . . and you ease into a conversation never to be forgotten. With author William F. Rickenbacker as your proxy you feel you are right at Barry Goldwater's elbow as he talks about the most pressing issues of the moment. You talk about welfare, LBJ's "War on Poverty" and the hopelessness of spending those billions of dollars the wrong way. Then Barry outlines a plan that will *really* help poor people, and cut welfare expenses by two-thirds.

The conversation turns to the alarming rise in the crime rate, and Barry goes into this deeply. He blasts the Liberal myth that crime and poverty go hand in hand. He gives you his views on private vigilante forces as a means of self defense — and makes one point about our local police forces that certainly makes you sit up and take notice.

Barry sets the record straight on social security. He explains how, at this very moment, a working man can get a *better* deal on his retirement pension by doing business with a private insurance firm, than on the deal he gets from social security! Goldwater explains how the present compulsory social security plan can be cycled out and replaced by a free-choice plan over the next few years.

Of course you talk at length about the Vietnam situation. Barry is clear on the steps we must take to end the war — *by winning it*. But he also brings out the sobering information about our dwindling military superiority, and names the one man in Washington who is most responsible for it.

Goldwater shifts in his chair, and the conversation continues. The talk turns to his own future political plans — and what he says is gratifying. He goes on to talk about the prospects of the Republican Party and its conservative nucleus — as well as GOP chances in 1968. Then he offers some excellent advice on what every conservative in America should be doing right now, to hasten the early return of sanity in our government.

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The 'Liberalization' of the Soviet Union Is a Fraud

So anxious to play up Russian 'achievements' after 50 years of communism, much of the U.S. press is only indulging in fantasy

By EUGENE LYONS

On October 2 Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's only surviving child, submitted herself to an hour-long interview, unrehearsed and wide-ranging on New York's educational TV station, Channel 13. She appeared composed, intelligent, freely responsive to questions, with now and then flashes of sly humor. When asked whether she would go back to a Communist Russia, she replied in substance: "Moscow has called me crazy—if I went back that would prove they're right."

In her only previous public interview she had stated plainly that she defected because in her native land there was no freedom of thought and conscience; that, like other Soviet intellectuals, she had "lost hopes" that the country was "going to become somehow liberal."

In this second appearance she not only repeated this view but declared that since 1963, when she wrote her book, *Twenty Letters to a Friend,* things had gone from bad to worse in this respect. Moreover, she indicated that if she wrote another book it would be "more critical" of the Soviet system. If others who have the opportunity to defect do not do so, she explained, it is because they want to "continue the struggle" for freedom at home.

Immediately after the show, Channel 13 gave another hour to a panel of presumptive authorities to analyze what they had just heard: Harrison Salisbury, of course; Marvin Kalb; Gene Farmer; and Alexander Kendrick and Priscilla Johnson, who had translated the book. Since they were all journalists, it was reasonable to expect that they would deal with the factual, political substance and implications of Alliluyeva's views.

Instead, amazingly, they turned at once into amateur psychoanalysts, curiously eager to derogate her "motivations" and, in the process, to blunt or discredit her opinions.

Marvin Kalb, to his credit, did try several times to yank the discussion back to the political level, but the undertow of pseudo-psychologizing was too strong for him. Those instant psychiatrists seemed determined to prove that Svetlana's opposition to the Soviet regime deserved no serious consideration. They played variations on the theme that she was merely working off a guilt complex by blaming the Communist regime for her private frustrations.

She was "codifying" her alibis in political terms, Mr. Farmer smugly diagnosed the malady, and the rest hitched onto the convenient word. Her denial that her country was now liberal (a fact vouched for by "everybody"), her insistence that the situation was deteriorating, her decision to write "more critically" than she did four years ago—didn't it all prove an anti-Soviet fixation? And how about the "contradictions" in her statements, such as the admission that other disillusioned intellectuals did not follow her course and flee the country?

Svetlana Alliluyeva, daughter of Joseph Stalin, was interviewed by NET correspondent Paul Niven on October 2. A later panel of "experts" then tried to rationalize her critical remarks about life in the Soviet Union.

Third Hour Needed

In justice and logic, there should have been a third hour, with a fresh panel to analyze the analysts—and how I wished I were on that one! I would have made at least the following points:

(1) Mrs. Alliluyeva's loss of hope for "liberalization" was not a unique or eccentric conclusion but was shared by others, inside and outside her country, equipped to judge the events. The fact that the West has magnified the extent and misunderstood the nature of the regime's concessions to the people is evident in the rising tide of dissent, protests, demonstrations, a vast underground literature passed from hand to hand.

It is dramatized by trials of student demonstrators and rebellious writers; and for every one convicted publicly, dozens or hundreds are sent to forced-labor camps or to lunatic asylums without open trials. In short, what sounded to some American journalists like a patent exaggeration is a hard reality—one that I have spelled out in detail in my new book, *Workers' Paradise Lost.*

(2) Since the removal of Khrushchev there has, in fact, been a systematic firming up of official resistance to the restive moods. The last Party Congress committed itself to restoring what it called "discipline." New decrees were published in 1966, following the Congress, prescribing harsher punishments for alleged anti-Soviet thoughts and actions. Even George Kennan, whose advocacy of "building bridges" to Communist dictatorships rests on their supposed "mellowing," admitted in the final paragraphs of his recent article in *Foreign Affairs* that "unfortunately" there has been "some retrogression" in this respect in more recent years. Actually the "retrogression" is so apparent that what was called de-Stalinization is gradually becoming a *re*-Stalinization.

(3) The fact that Stalin's daughter is becoming "more critical" and "codifying" her objections to communism is perfectly natural for defectors emerging from the darkness of a despotic society into the light of freedom. After a lifetime in a police state it takes time to thaw out, to sift and organize their generalized indictment into a concrete bill of particulars. Experience with genuine freedoms enables them to appraise in more specific terms the police state they have left behind.

(4) There is nothing in the least remarkable in the fact that some opponents of communism prefer to conduct the "struggle" inside Soviet Russia. These people love their Russian earth, they fear to face an alien world, they cannot bring themselves to give up forever their friends, families, careers and language. Svetlana's defection has been publicized; so, more recently, has the defection of a highly placed Soviet physicist in Canada. But dozens, perhaps hundreds, take the soul-searing step without benefit of publicity and not even the satisfaction of making themselves heard in a Western world tone-deaf to anti-Soviet sounds.

Artists Risking Freedom

Several years back a successful Moscow playwright and scenario writer, Yury Krotkov, chose freedom while in England with an official cultural delegation. Then he wrote an eloquent and moving book, published earlier this year in London under the title *The Angry Exile,* and just put out by Dutton's in New York, retitled *I Am from Moscow.* In both countries it has been overwhelmingly ignored.

Krotkov, like so many others, ached to "tell the West" the facts of life in his homeland; why he could no longer produce the "lies, dishonorable fabrications, pseudo-values" demanded by the party.

He points, in his own words, to "the struggle that is going on in literature, the arts and all fields of intellectual endeavor in the Soviet Union." Most significant, he expresses admiration for colleagues inside the country "who are risking their careers, perhaps their freedom, in the cause of artistic emancipation." As for himself, he says he was unequal to such heroism—he was no Pasternak, he admits sadly.

"The chief value of Svetlana Stalina's defection," I wrote in my own book, "is that because of her identity, her voice could be heard above the babble of Western confusions. Perhaps, as a by-product of the drama, some of the unknown Krotkovs, too, will now be listened to." That panel on Channel 13, the hosannahs to the murderous oligarchy which fill our press and airwaves in connection with its 50th anniversary, show that I was writing too hopefully.

'Motivations' of Panel

Finally, if I were on that counter-panel on October 2, I would have sailed into the "motivations" of the motive-seekers themselves.

Could it be that they were under some inner compulsion to go along with the present "party line" in Washington and in the Liberal Establishment? That, awarely or otherwise, they had to undermine the credibility of Alliluyeva as a witness to the continuing oppressions in Soviet Russia? That to challenge the dominant fairy tale that Russia has now become "liberal" in any meaningful way, and that even that marginal permissiveness is going into reverse, called for more understanding and gumption than any of them could muster in public?

The keystone of a gigantic new structure of self-deception in our country in the last half-dozen years has been that Stalin's successors are panting to "liberalize" their prison-state and, indeed, are moving slowly and deviously toward "free-market socialism," misinterpreted by the less bright of our opinion-molders as a species of the open economic society. So many politicians, publicists and businessmen have developed a material and emotional stake in that delusion (which embraces also the "peaceful coexistence" formula) that they close their minds to evidence which might cast doubt upon it.

The press does carry snippets of news that should alarm them: more pseudo-crimes subjected to capital punishments than even Stalin had on his books; more draconic penalties for "anti-state" words and actions; new laws of unprecedented severity against alcoholism, a spreading scourge that even amateur psychoanalysts should recognize as a symptom of national malaise; more convictions of non-conformist students and artists and demonstrators; more strikes and riots smashed by the KGB; more books and poetry smuggled out of the country at the risk of dire reprisals, including incarceration in madhouses.

I could expand the inventory. Taken together it reflects the growing toughness of the rulers and the deepening resistance of the ruled. But those committed to the "liberalization" myth, to "bridge-building," detente and even "convergence" of the Communist and our own systems of life dare not draw a line and add up the portents of such news.

Continued on page 9

Russian-born Mr. Lyons, a senior editor of **Reader's Digest**, was from 1928 to 1934 a correspondent for United Press in Moscow. A fuller account of his views on the failure of Russian communism appears in his just-published book, **Workers' Paradise Lost** (published by Funk and Wagnalls, New York, $6.95), which Prof. Sidney Hook has called "an excellent antidote to official Soviet propaganda."

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It is by now general knowledge that the Kremlin moved heaven and earth and Arthur Schlesinger Jr. to prevent the publication of the Alliluyeva book, at least until after the glorious anniversary. The State Department, the CIA, the publishers were accused in the Soviet press of a plot to "disrupt" and "discredit" the great jubilee. Prof. Schlesinger, fresh from Moscow, publicly pleaded that it would be "tactless" to permit the book to reach the American public before November 7. Moscow strategists tried to dilute the impact of the book by getting a Soviet version into print prematurely in Europe, by assailing Alliluyeva as "sick," a traitor, and even (through the stooge head of the Orthodox Church) a heretic.

Why was the Kremlin so panicky? After all, the few specific revelations she made about her father's crimes were less shocking than those the regime itself disclosed.

The answer is that the Red bosses shrank from conspicuous testimony that revealed the emptiness of those "new freedoms" reported in the outside press—reports so useful to them in disarming us psychologically (and to an extent militarily); so important in providing the rationale for free-world policies of piecemeal surrender.

The answer, too, is that they did not want the world reminded—even through a partial picture of the Byzantine blood-lust in the Kremlin—of the ghastly costs of the bogus "successes" and "achievements" they and their stooges abroad were celebrating. They wanted no attention diverted to the tens of millions corpses of innocents, the obscene slave-labor system, the persecution of religion and thought, the incalculable sufferings and continuing wretchedness imposed upon myriad victims of communism.

A Terrifying Memoir

Clearly the Moscow dictators, unlike most book reviewers here, did not consider *Twenty Letters to a Friend* "non-political." Though basically a personal memoir, charming and pathetic and mostly terrifying, the book is filled with sidelights that suddenly illuminate the whole repulsive landscape; with almost casual remarks freighted with despair, denunciation and blood-chilling horror.

"There are so many madmen in the world," Svetlana cries out, who "set aims for themselves and for the sake of these aims consider the destruction of life itself to be justified!" These are words to make the arbitrary masters of her beloved Russia squirm.

"It was as though my father were at the center of a black circle and anyone who ventured inside vanished or perished or was destroyed in one way or another," she writes. That circle, we know, included the whole of the Soviet empire.

She condemns "those who tried to do good by doing evil," adding that "millions were sacrificed senselessly, thousands of talented lives extinguished prematurely."

In a passage referring to valiant young Russian fighters who survived the war, men of her own generation, she describes them in the most flattering terms she can summon—as "the Decembrists of tomorrow." Some at least of her readers realized that the Decembrists were those who started the revolution against Russian absolutism which ultimately succeeded—that in truth she was summoning them to turn on the present absolutism.

Her book can be read in many ways: as literature, as a unique personal history, as a grisly picture of life at the highest levels of Communist power. But it can also be read as an indictment of totalitarian communism, during her father's reign and now.

I examined about a score of reviews of the book clipped by our research department. The most hostile and bitter in the sampling, unrelieved by a note of compassion or a flash of understanding, was written by John Kenneth Galbraith. (He even delivers what he superciliously considers the most damning judgment of all—namely that her literary style is suitable for *The Reader's Digest*.)

It may be coincidental that Dr. Galbraith is chairman of the leftist Americans for Democratic Action and a stalwart "bridge-builder." And it may not. Could it be that he, too, sensed a menace to the liberal "party line" vis-a-vis the USSR in the offhand, almost incidental revelations made by Stalin's child grown to womanhood?

But Moscow's fears that the book might spoil the fun at its anniversary jamboree were unfounded. Our press, by and large, joined the celebration with articles and picture layouts exaggerating Soviet "achievements," discretly muffling the horrors and concealing the martyrdom of the Russian peoples. Space does not permit me to go into detail. A few examples—true, extreme examples to make the point—must suffice.

There was the special all-Russian issue of *Look*, dated October 3. An editorial precede declared that today "consumer goods, not industrial-military power, have priority"—a plain falsehood. It affirmed that "most Soviet citizens think they have a good thing going for them. . . . Most of them now feel free. Political terror has shriveled." Then came the incredible climax: that "if any honest democratic election were held today . . . the Communist party would win," supported by assurances that the benighted people have a "childish faith in their dictators."

In nearly 40 years of watching reporting from Moscow I cannot recall such unmitigated nonsense, disdainful of the readers and insulting to the Russian people, outside of a certified pro-Soviet publication.

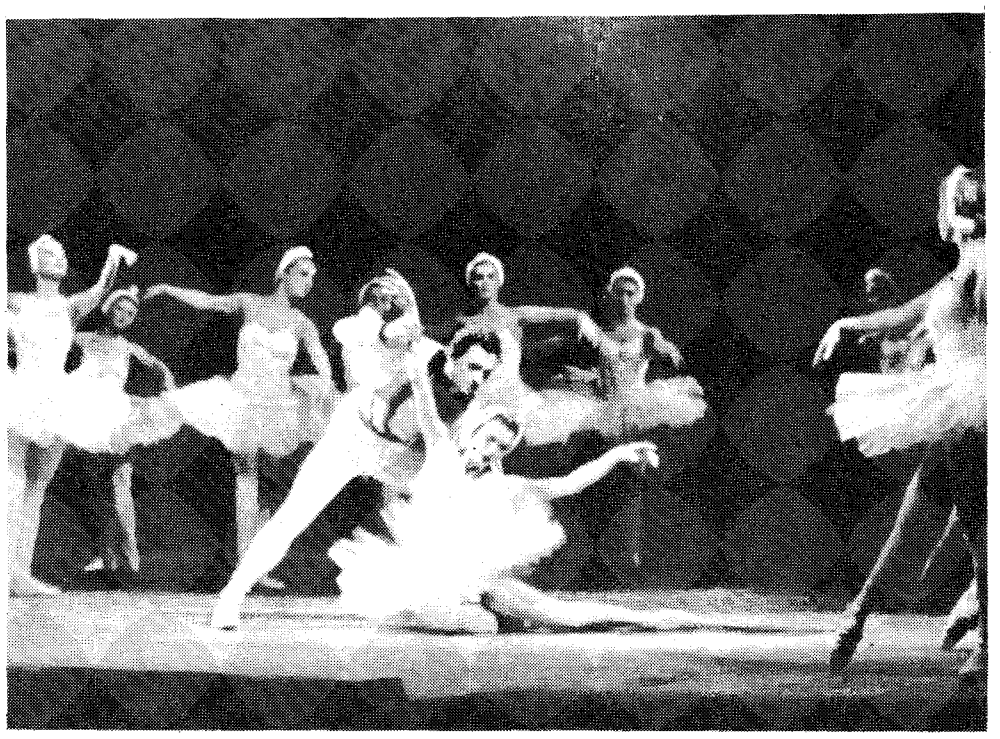
The report, the foreword guaranteed in large type, was "not speculation" but fact based upon "on-the-spot observation and interviews by 10 *Look* editors and photographers" who had spent an average of five weeks each in Russia. Yet inside the magazine itself there was a fine article by Warren Rogers on the KGB, the internal security establishment. He described it as "the most extensive authoritarian police force in the world," whose "primary mission" is "to protect the party from the people."

Guesswork by 'Look'

Irene Corbally Kuhn was outraged enough to write a six-page letter of protest. You can safely bet that *Look* will not publish it. The guesswork of five editors and their cameramen, she said, "surely is a strange and meagre basis for definitive, all-embracing judgments on what 'most Soviet citizens' think, feel and how they would vote if allowed to vote. . . . How can any short-term visitor profess to speak for so vast and various a population? Suppose the necessarily limited number observed and interviewed felt *unfree* and *detested* the dictatorship, would they confide in an American editor or photographer?

"If the citizen feels free, approves and loves the totalitarian system, why is an attempt to leave the country without authorization still punishable by death?" Why does the 12-man Politburo need a huge security force to "protect the party from the people" if these people have such faith in their dictators and would freely vote to retain their chains?

The 25-part serial on the Soviet half-century in the New York *Times* is not as



The famed ballerinas of the Bolshoi Ballet (above) are hardly typical of the average Russian woman. Indeed, the scene below of women street cleaners more accurately portrays the hard life in Moscow that much of the U.S. press so often plays down.

crude and brazen as the *Look* performance. Of the 10 installments that have appeared by this writing the two on the economy by E. Erich Heinemann seemed to me a genuine effort to confront the unpleasant facts, despite some face-saving double-talk for the Soviet version. But the low point (I can't, at least, imagine any of the coming pieces going lower in absurdity) was the installment on Soviet women by the women's editor of the *Times*, until recently its society writer.

A "society" specialist reporting on proletarian Soviet women after a brief visit is in itself creepy. But the gallant lady did her best within her specialty. She interviewed a handful of upper-upper-elite Soviet ladies and wrote of them as she would of their Newport or Southampton equivalents. They included a ballerina, a wealthy poetess, several highly placed female officials. From them she deduced that Soviet women are mainly middle-class (the Communist term would be "bourgeois"); that they "cherish femininity," "want to look pretty," like stylish clothes and "dream of mink coats." In short, that Russian women, believe it or not, are women.

'Tactful' U.S. Press

She also conveyed the grotesque idea that nearly all Soviet women want to work in steel mills, as street sweepers, hodcarriers, etc., because they *prefer* that to caring for their homes and families.

Unhappily for the society reporter, the Soviet press itself nowadays concedes (1) that their women, constituting 50 per cent of the nation's work forces, take on arduous labor simply because their male breadwinners alone can't support the family; and (2) that in addition to their outside jobs they must also carry the full burdens of housewives—cooking, cleaning and washing for their families.

The installment, to be fair, does provide a few proletarian touches. There is, for instance, the quote from an elderly woman that she likes to take regular steam baths (a Marxist-Leninist innovation?), and a description of women in remoter parts of the workers' paradise grinding their own cosmetics. But the overwhelming space and the emphasis are on the minuscule elite among the 150 million Soviet women.

To add an extra touch of fantasy, the *Times* embellishes the bizarre report with two pictures, side by side, captioned "Then and Now." The "Then" photo shows a bedraggled women's road gang at work, implying that this is something out of the dim past. (Such work-gangs, of course, are a familiar sight today; if the picture isn't of recent vintage, it readily could have been.) The "Now" photo shows two slim, pretty and well-dressed ballerinas. Like those Before-and-After advertisements, in this case before and after taking communism.

Yes, the Soviet bosses were unduly worried about the effects of Alliluyeva's book. It has not made a dent on the phony image of Soviet life imposed on so many American minds. A major portion of our press has been as "tactful" as Schlesinger recommended, joining the birthday party of the Kremlin killers wholeheartedly. So wholeheartedly that it is entitled to bill the Soviet *Agitprop* for acres of space at regular advertising rates.

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Pro-Hanoi Labor Chiefs Plan to Paralyze All U.S. Supply Shipments Into Viet Nam

By VICTOR RIESEL

There now is positive evidence that the Soviet's World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) has completed detailed plans for the crippling of America's sea lift of war material, machines, food and even manpower now flowing into South Viet Nam.

Details of this global Soviet strategy to paralyze ports now being used by America and our allies have just been sifted here in New York City at a closed-door conference of U.S. waterfront labor leaders in big Joe Curran's National Maritime Union (NMU) "hall."

Then a warning of this Moscow action, which will be concentrated in the Pacific and extended to European docks, was dispatched to President Johnson in a communication signed by Curran and four other U.S. maritime labor chiefs—Teddy Gleason, leader of the International Longshoremen's Association; Jesse Calhoon, head of the Marine Engineers; Bill Steinberg, chief of the radio operators, and Capt. Sheldon, president of the masters, mates and pilots.

They pledged swift retaliatory action. Since the Communist-Socialist controlled four-million-member Japanese Confederation of Trade Unions (Sohyo) is the pivot of this sea assault on America's supplies, counteraction could mean the shutting of America's ports to all Japanese ocean-borne commerce.

First word of this Soviet-Hanoi stratagem designed to slow the flood of American supplies for the Southeast Asian war fronts came from Hans Imhof, leader of the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF). This is a London-based coalition of air, land and sea transport unions straddling the entire free world.

It was William Perry, assistant to NMU President Joe Curran, who then catalyzed the moves for "counteraction" to "frustrate" the paralysis of American war shipping.

Curran and his colleagues took the ITF information seriously indeed. Mr. Imhof is hardly one to float Red scare stories. He speaks for more than seven million men and, pragmatically as well as philosophically, is not given to fantasies.

"Dear Friends: We have been informed," wrote he on October 10, "that Sohyo has proposed the convening of a conference of Asian and Australasian transport workers' unions to consider measures to halt shipments to South Viet Nam.

"The proposal originates from contacts between Sohyo and the North Vietnamese trade union center [in Hanoi]. For a number of years the ITF has periodically alerted its affiliates to the activity of an 'all-Pacific' dockers' organization, made up of Communist-led or influenced unions in Japan and Australia. . . ."

This "dockers [waterfront] organization" has "unmistakably political rather than industrial aims," Imhof wrote. He also indicated that the politicalized dockers would seek the cooperation of longshoremen "on the West Coast of the U.S."

"The danger of any involvement whatsoever," said Imhof, "in the proposed conference is obvious. We therefore request our affiliates to decline any invitation and to send no messages. We should also be grateful if you could advise us immediately of any approach that is made to you concerning the conference and to inform us of any relevant news that comes your way."

Quickly the U.S. waterfront labor leaders met on the morning of Tuesday, October 17. Their first action was to telegraph President Johnson, first to warn him, secondly to tell him they would close all American ports to all countries where Communist and left-wing dockers hit U.S. ships.

The American labor leaders, according to Bill Perry, had learned that the pro-Hanoi foreign dockers were ready to strike against any ship of any nationality which carried any cargo from anywhere to South Viet Nam.

The five national labor chiefs told President Johnson that they were now set to "counter" Sohyo's "international action program for stopping shipments to South Viet Nam."

Said the U.S. labor leader's communication to the President:

"The principal tactic [of Sohyo] would be to use members of Communist-dominated seamen's and longshoremen's unions to halt shipping en route to the embattled nation. . . . We regard this as a serious threat to the South Vietnamese people and to our national interest and we are making plans to counter it with the support of the AFL-CIO and other free labor organizations around the world. We will apply our full strength and all the resources at our command to prevent any interference, by politically oriented unions anywhere in the world, with shipping to South Viet Nam."

At the same time, the five U.S. labor leaders urged Mr. Johnson to direct the Department of Defense to stop using ships which are manned by foreign nationals, especially Japanese. The Navy and the Military Sea Transportation Service employ foreign nationals on cargo haulers, LST's (landing ship tanks) and other governmental craft.

Joe Curran frequently has charged that some ships going into South Vietnamese ports actually use seamen belonging to a Peking-dominated Hong Kong waterfront union.

And at this moment the American maritime labor leaders are certain that much of the global Communist waterfront strategy is being directed by the former Soviet secret police (KGB) chief Alexander Shelepin, now chairman of the so-called USSR Labor Federation. Shelepin was named a WFTU vice president in Prague on September 5. At about that time the drive to clog America's sea lanes into Viet Nam took on speed.

If it doesn't apply the brakes, it's on a collison course with some mighty powerful American labor leaders on the docks of the world.

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Where Did Willkie's 'One World' Go?

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES

In 1943 Wendell Willkie, the defeated Republican presidential nominee, wrote a book, *One World*. He was fired up by dreams of international amity and co-operation following a world tour through wartime Russia and China. The book was full of noble guesses, most of them bad.

It was incredible that this corporation lawyer would have been so starry-eyed. But, to tell the truth, most of us were a little nutty in those days. In the grim confusion of war, one is apt to paint a picture of perfect peace, just as starving men dream of Lucullan banquets.

Anyway, in the brave *One World* there would be a universal congress of nations strong enough to enforce peace and dedicated to the uplifting of all. Rich nations would help poor ones, and poor nations would soon grow rich with the acquired skills and investments. There would be universal standards of morality, built around what Franklin Roosevelt called the Four Freedoms, painted with a barn brush in high color.

Best of all, there would be a drawing together of men, great new nations living in domestic tranquility and groups of nations bound together in amity.

It didn't work out that way. It is true, the United Nations was promptly formed, an amorphous mass of equal votes in a General Assembly and a strong (on paper) Security Council in which the great permanent members were counted on to give direction to the whole.

But the Security Council soon was paralyzed by repeated Russian vetoes. And one permanent member, Chiang's China, quickly lost practically all its real estate and population to Chairman Mao.

The worst surprise was what happened to the assembly. It was recognized that as the former colonies gradually gained independence there would be transition governments, exhibiting inexperience and confusion. But few people were prepared for the almost total dissolution of the empires in the space of 20 years.

Worse yet, the ex-colonies often burst into civil war as rival politicians vied for power. Or they shattered into fragments as ancient tribal rivalries reappeared. Even where civilization was old, the forces of dissolution set in. India erupted in religious warfare and produced a two-part Pakistan separated by 1,000 miles of hatred.

Nowhere did the euphoria of independence last a shorter time than in King Leopold's old Congo. Ten days after the new flag was raised, the nation's 200 political groups put on their version of a shootout at the Malemute Saloon. After seven years the struggle continues unabated.

Impossible pieces of territory with no economic viability formed themselves into "nations." Just take a few "Ms," for example.

More than half of Malawi's wage earners have had to migrate to neighboring countries. Malta faces starvation if the British close their naval base. The Maldive Islands, with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants, depend for practically all their medical service on a British floating dispensary. The literacy rate of Mauritania is under 5 per cent.

Recently the 6,000 inhabitants of the Caribbean island of Anguilla demanded independence from even a tiny union with the islands of St. Kitts and Nevis. The Anguillans are being encouraged by the U.N. Committee on Colonialism.

The United Nations, which now has 121 members, most of which didn't exist when it was formed 22 years ago, already has a clear majority composed of states with either feeble civilized traditions, little wealth or tiny populations. Many of them suffer from all three disabilities. The assembly is in danger of becoming a congress of witch doctors in striped pants.

None of this was foreseen by the wide-eyed Willkie or by most of the rest of us, if we are honest. We thought there would be centripetal forces that would draw people together. We told ourselves that in the day of easy travel and instant communication, the dynamics would lie in the direction of larger stronger groupings.

Wendell Willkie's idealistic dreams have all but crumbled before 20th Century reality.

We were wrong. The centrifugal forces proved far more powerful. With the shock of independence, colonies flew apart like TNT. We forgot what we should have remembered, that the bwana and the sahib had forced mutually antagonistic peoples to live together within imposed boundaries and under an alien unity. When the colonial administrators departed, a state of nature returned.

The United Nations today is not as it was planned. Those who still cling to great faith in it have probably not examined its recent membership. It might stand one Anguilla, where 6,000 people will have an equal vote in the assembly with 200 million Americans or half-a-billion Indians. But it couldn't stand 30 of them, and that seems to be what it will get.

The pieces of Wendell Willkie's *One World* couldn't be gathered up with a hayrake.

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Management and labor were all smiles for the cameras as the long United Auto Workers strike against the Ford Motor Co. came to an end. Chief negotiators, from left, were: Sidney McKenna and Malcolm Denise for Ford, and Walter Reuther and Ken Bannon for the UAW.

Inflationary Ford Settlement Means New Tax on Consumers

From the Chicago *Tribune*

Settlement of the seven-weeks-old strike at Ford Motor Co. brings the United Automobile Workers the juiciest contract in the history of the automobile industry. The complicated terms call for annual increases in the company's labor costs estimated at 6 and perhaps 7 per cent. Walter P. Reuther, the UAW's president, said that the union had virtually doubled Ford's original offer.

Although this was disputed by the company, some projections produced the estimate that the increase in wages, cost-of-living allowance, other fringe benefits, and premium pay would cost Ford $2,000 more per year for each of its 160,000 workers, or close to $1 billion over the span of the three-year contract.

The contract, for the first time in the history of the auto industry, recognizes the principle of a guaranteed annual wage. A worker with seven years' seniority can get 95 per cent of his straight-time pay if he is laid off. The guaranteed payment scales down to 25 per cent for those of one to three years' seniority.

Not unjustifiably, Reuther boasted that the contract was "the most substantial ever to be negotiated with any corporation in the industrial field in the United States." Ford was already paying an average of $4.70 an hour, and the new costs will run the scale up as much as $1.02 an hour for skilled workers.

Reuther, naturally, put in the pitch that the union's gains represent "our share of the increase in productivity and cannot possibly be the basis for increasing prices." This is strictly hogwash. "Productivity" is the result of the use of more efficient tools, and they are provided by the unsung stockholders or are financed out of borrowing or retained earnings.

Ford had already increased prices on new models $114 since the strike began, and the company negotiator was noncommittal about further increases, although he did say, "One cannot ignore cost when pricing one's product." Precisely so. The union's gains will become a tax on the consumer.

There are a few mysteries and uncertainties about the settlement. The principal mystery is why the company took a 47-day strike when it was going to cave in, anyway, in the end. One theory is that Reuther wanted a prolonged strike to quiet down his restive membership, promote a sense of union solidarity, and enhance his reputation as a bargainer who can produce.

The uncertainties have to do with ratification of the contract by the membership, the resolution of thousands of plant disputes between the company and locals, and the date when full production can be resumed. The contract gives no assurance that there will not be further delays.

The other principal auto makers, General Motors, Chrysler and American Motors, now are confronted with a settlement which the union is certain to believe has set the pattern for the industry. All have increased their prices, but buyers would be prudent to figure on additional boosts.

Whether American can sustain labor costs of the order fastened on Ford is uncertain. The company had tried to persuade the union to assent to a wage freeze because of its financial difficulties.

The dimensions of the settlement may be interpreted to mean that industry has thrown in the towel out of recognition that inflation, already proceeding apace, is a fixture for the future. We have come a long way from the Washington Administration's "guidelines" of only a couple of years ago, when wage increases of 3.2 per cent a year were considered suitable to keep abreast of "productivity."

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AN OVERSIGHT, MAYBE—"'Are You Mad at the President?' Such is the title of a pamphlet the AFL-CIO is distributing to its members. It praises Mr. Johnson for 20 accomplishments, including lower unemployment and 'amendments to the Vaccination Assistance Act.' The *Wall Street Journal* notes that it does not mention Viet Nam, race relations or taxes. Labor's leaders are busy people. You can't expect them to remember every little thing." —From the Omaha *Evening World Herald*

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WHOSE FAULT?—Democratic liberals are always telling us how imperfect America is—yet they've been in charge for 27 of the last 35 years.

Continued from Page 6

Violent Assault on Pentagon

at the Lincoln Memorial. "The enemy is Lyndon Johnson; the war is disastrous in every way," proclaimed Dr. Spock. "Hell, no, we won't go," screamed SNCC's John Wilson. Peter, Paul and Mary sang of love and beauty. Free posters of Che Guevara were passed out. Protest leaders then divided the participants into 22 contingents for the march to the Pentagon. One of the contingents was reserved for "flower people," a few of whom openly smoked marijuana.

Several hippies wearing black cloaks and hats made of American flags filled water pistols with a blue liquid they called "sex juice." A boy dressed as a hangman dragged an effigy of President Johnson and a sign saying, "The Death of King Lyndon."

Still, the mood of the crowd as it left the Lincoln Memorial was buoyant, almost carnival-like. But this soon changed. As George C. Wilson wrote in the Washington *Post*:

"The hard-core leaders—some of them in the uniform of the hippie and others not—moved to the front line. These leaders taunted the GIs, with some concentrating on Negroes in the ranks."

Veteran agitators moved to the front of the crowd. Walter Teague, a 31-year-old self-proclaimed revolutionary, quickly assembled a group of 200 to make the first assault on the Pentagon.

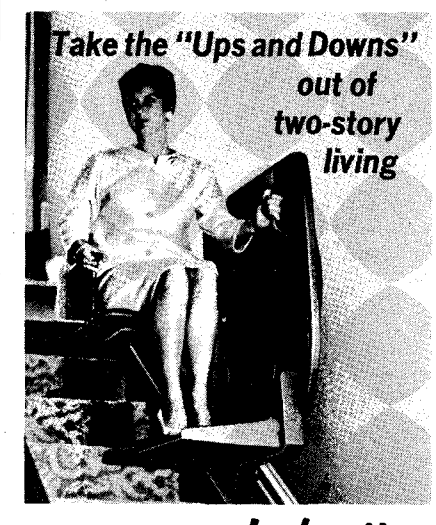
Wearing a white crash helmet and flanked by two comrades carrying 15-foot-high flagstaffs with Viet Cong flags, he told his followers to "link arms, link arms." This they did as they slammed into the troops guarding the nation's military nerve center.

Soldiers were showered with tomatoes and beer cans. A U.S. marshal had his arm broken. Rocks shattered Pentagon windows as the mood of the crowd grew uglier and uglier. By 5:40 p.m., a large number of protestors were massed in front of the Pentagon's Mall entrance. Seeing an opening in the Army lines, 30 fleet-footed demonstrators charged through it and into the Pentagon.

Troops inside the building fought back. The invaders were subdued and placed under arrest. In the succeeding hours, hundreds of their "nonviolent" colleagues were also arrested. Most of these arrested later pleaded *nolo contendere* and let the demonstration organizers pay their $10 fines.

Twenty-four hours later, Dr. Spock went on national television to laud the demonstrators, assail the "violence" of the troops and marshals and deny indignantly that his followers had engaged in "anything disgraceful." He was also quoted as saying most "peace groups" are not only anti-war, but for the Viet Cong.

Dellinger and Rubin called in the press for a two-hour news conference in which they termed the protest a "tremendous success" and said that a nationwide campaign of "resistance" would be launched. The anti-war campaign, said Dellinger, would become "more militant, more persistent and more insistent."



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COPE Bigwigs Grow Desperate About '68 Prospects

Union chieftains step up propaganda and organizing drives

By TERRY CATCHPOLE

The strategists at the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) show signs of increasing desperation. Polls by the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions have demonstrated to COPE that the standing of President Johnson and his "Great Society" programs is at an all-time low among rank-and-file union members.

Next year, the COPE politicos realize all too clearly, could be a sweeping "Republican year," with the GOP taking the presidency and majorities in Congress. With the large share of labor leadership wedded to the candidates and policies of the liberal wing of the Democratic party, organized labor will go to almost any extreme to prevent this from happening; but, at the same time, COPE—its principal political arm—is not sure what course to take or what strategy will work.

COPE Director Al Barkan hopes to create liberal suburban votes for 1968.

The biggest jolt to the union bigwigs came earlier this year when the results of a highly secret poll of AFL-CIO members were exposed in the *Wall Street Journal*. With the poll findings in, the *Journal* reported, "America's labor union leaders are taking a new, long look in the mirror, and they don't like what they see."

What the poll found specifically, the newspaper went on to say, was that "labor's legislative goals are far out of line with union members' main interests" and that the rank-and-file, especially those members in the rapidly growing "under 30" group, was taking on a "conservative cast" in political issues.

Two notable issues on which a majority of those unionists polled were found to oppose the official AFL-CIO position were increased Social Security benefits and "open housing" legislation, with some 46 per cent in opposition to the latter (43 per cent favorable).

As for LBJ, the *Journal* quoted one unnamed "union man" as saying the poll "showed almost anyone could beat Lyndon Johnson in 1968, even Charles Percy." While the newspaper's reporter thought this "may be an exaggeration," he did say "the poll flashed a warning to labor's political agents, who will mostly be backing Democrats in 1968."

But the assessment may have been no exaggeration at all. In August the Communications Workers of America released the first results of its usually reliable straw vote poll of the membership, showing that, when asked to pick a Democratic presidential candidate, CWA members split evenly between President Johnson and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, with each receiving 22 per cent of the votes for top spot. On the Republican side, another 22 per cent of the union's members picked Gov. George Romney while Ronald Reagan and Barry Goldwater each received 16 per cent of the votes.

The reaction of COPE's Washington headquarters to these findings has been fairly typical and not unexpected: Its leaders have tried to gloss over the poll results and have stepped up the old standby tactics of propaganda and hard-core organizing. Nothing has changed appreciably in either COPE's approach to the 1968 elections or in the AFL-CIO's stand on liberal issues.

After the *Wall Street Journal* broke the story on the AFL-CIO members' poll, COPE Director Al Barkan, writing in the federation's monthly magazine, claimed the report was "crowded with distortions and inaccuracies." What the polls actually showed, he contended, was that "union members today would vote overwhelmingly for President Johnson's re-election against any potential Republican candidate." And, on the subject of issues, Barkan wrote that union members "support the President's legislative achievements and endorse the legislative goals of the AFL-CIO and the President."

Barkan did allow as how "there is some uncertainty and unease among unionists, notably concerning jobs and economic security, some areas of civil rights and Viet Nam. . . ." And the COPE director's article did note approvingly the percentage figures of members' attitudes "on some of the major issues of today"; included were whopping majorities favoring such issues as truth-in-lending, truth-in-packaging, and water pollution control, all of which the average member probably does not know too much about, and others, namely improved workmen's compensation, higher minimum wage and repeal of Section 14b (which only a remarkably low 54 per cent of the members endorsed), expected to receive rank-and-file support in any case.

Usual Targets Attacked

The only issue Barkan noted as having more member opposition than backing was "open housing"; not mentioned were Social Security, higher payroll taxes or the other economic issues there was reportedly "some uncertainty and unease about."

The fact is that the complete results of the AFL-CIO poll are unknown, and the only copy is said to be safely locked away in the office of federation President George Meany. Obviously, the AFL-CIO wants to keep something from someone.

If the mysterious poll really did show union members to be as enraptured with the "Great Society" as Al Barkan said it did, COPE's recent propaganda does not share its director's confidence. Throughout the year, COPE's bi-weekly *Memo* and subsidiary propaganda have concentrated as much on promoting LBJ as they have on attacking the usual Republican and so-called "right-wing" targets.

One of the first evidences of the let's-boost-Johnson effort was a February COPE *Memo* all but confirming reports that the AFL-CIO poll had shown younger union members do not support the federation's No.1 legislative goal: increased Social Security benefits. "Whether you're a young pup or an old gaffer," the publication cajoled, "the President's Social Security proposals are better than money in the bank. But they'll also cost you a few bucks."

A mid-summer *Memo* dwelled on the riots and crises in the cities, attacking Republican legislators for trying "to hang the whole tragic series of events around the neck of President Johnson"; waxing adulatory, the *Memo* continued to say "that the problems are there [in the cities], no one contests, least of all the President. That solutions are near at hand or easily achieved is a pipe dream. More than anyone, the President understands this. Yet, more than any President before him, President Johnson has tried to come to grips with the root problems of the ghettos and the poor who populate them."

Another piece of LBJ idolatry was a little pamphlet COPE produced to promote the Administration's costly and controversial pre-school Head Start program. Entitled "Pancho and his Pal," COPE wrote of the heartwarming story of a California Mexican boy who received medical treatment and educational facilities through Head Start; all Pancho needed, COPE summed up, "was a friend to give him a head start. He found a friend—that tall gentleman on the cover." The cover photograph was of "Pancho's Pal," LBJ.

While COPE's propaganda efforts on behalf of Lyndon Johnson have reached new levels of urgency and sentimentality, its perorations against the opposition have developed some new twists on some very old themes.

It had been thought that with the coming of profit-sharing, sizable wage boosts and a generally more liberal management element in the U.S., organized labor had slacked off in its attacks on Big Business and the "Captains of Industry" of yore. But this year, it turns out, COPE is willing to try anything, even if the themes are a bit threadbare.

One entire issue of the COPE *Memo* was recently given over to how "congressional conservatives and major elements of the business community have launched a twin thrust at labor's throat"; "They're Going for the Jugular," read the screaming front-page headline, and inside COPE maintained that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers (which it even managed to link with the John Birch Society) were behind the evil plot. What the "thrust" amounted to was a series of bills introduced in Congress this session aimed at some of the more outrageous union practices.

Two of the bills would have curbed industry-wide bargaining, the practice of allowing one union to negotiate contracts with several competing companies and thereby playing one off against the other, exactly as Walter Reuther and the UAW did in the Ford Motor Co. strike. Another of the bills would have abolished the ridiculously labor-biased National Labor Relations Board, substituting a Labor Court similar to the U.S. Tax Court and with its 15 members serving 20-year terms. COPE attacked this bill on the grounds that appointments to the proposed court would have to be approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee which it said was "under Dixiecrat-conservative GOP leadership," forgetting to note that the Judiciary Committee passes on *all* federal court appointments, including those to the Supreme Court.

Like so much of COPE propaganda, this *Memo* was short on substance but long on invective and rallying cries. It admitted that none of the bills listed stood much chance of passage and were little more than "trial balloons" (one had already been defeated, in fact), but COPE's message to the membership was not that there was any danger in labor-curbing legislation being passed. What it was saying to the members was that you had better back COPE-supported candidates in 1968 or your "jugular" will be cut.

"Deny the conservatives a political victory in 1968 and their whole strategy crumbles. Give them a political vic-

Continued on page 14

State Activities

While national COPE strategists are trying to figure out the best approach to the 1968 election campaign, a handful of state AFL-CIO Committees on Political Education have already gotten an early start toward '68; among them:

• **Indiana** COPE is out early in its drive to re-elect Democratic Sen. Birch Bayh, a youthful freshman liberal who is judged to be in trouble because of his own fluctuating views on the war in Viet Nam and LBJ's over-all unpopularity in this Midwestern state. "If Johnson loses the state by less than 200,000 votes," the president of the Indiana AFL-CIO recently observed, "Birch probably can survive. But if the margin is any higher he is dead."

• **Missouri** labor is deeply split in the rapidly escalating Democratic Senate primary war between incumbent Edward V. Long and state Lt. Gov. Thomas Eagleton, who is making the challenge because of Long's popularity drop following the revelation he had received legal referral fees from a powerful St. Louis pol. Missouri labor and its political operations are dominated by Lawrence Callanan, a Steamfitters official who was imprisoned in the 1950s for labor racketeering; Callanan now rules a gigantic labor political slush fund and is expected to put at least $500,000 into the campaign of his long-time friend Long. Because of Callanan's dominance and his own dove-like position on Viet Nam (Long is a hawk), Eagleton has thus far received the fervent support of only the most liberal labor elements. (The GOP is expected to nominate popular Rep. Tom Curtis, who Democrats conclude will be hard to beat.)

• **Oregon** COPE forces have given Sen. Wayne Morse a little taste of just how hypocritical labor political forces can be on occasion. For years a champion of labor causes and supporter of labor-backed legislation, Morse has recently angered some elements of labor, inside of Oregon and out, with his opposition to the 1966 nationwide airlines strike. No one was more upset than Oregon COPE Director George Brown and, in a vivid demonstration of labor's "all-or-nothing" demands on its political friends, he saw a way of getting even with Morse.

When the Oregon ALF-CIO convention was held in mid-September, COPE man Brown released to the press a poll ostensibly showing that delegates had voted by more than 2 to 1 to back Morse's Democratic primary opponent, former Rep. Bob Duncan; believing Brown, the press played up the tabulation as a stunning defeat for old labor ally Wayne Morse.

It was not until a couple of weeks later that a loyal Morse friend, columnist Drew Pearson, revealed that the vote reported by George Brown was no "vote" at all, but "a haphazard straw ballot" that the COPE director had taken on his own. And to prove that many influential elements of organized labor still backed Morse, Pearson described a testimonial cocktail party given for the Oregonian at which representatives of such unions as the UAW, mine workers, carpenters, building trades and some rail unions, paid $50 apiece to honor the legislator.

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A Supporter Speaks Out

How the Civil Rights Act Has Been Perverted

From the Cincinnati *Enquirer*

When Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 with its section devoted to equal employment practices, none of its defenders—and the *Enquirer* was among them—could have anticipated the lengths to which its provisions would be stretched.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, an outgrowth of that section of the 1964 law, has just published a report alleging widespread discrimination against Negroes in the nation's drug industry. The commission's chairman, Clifford L. Alexander, called the allegations "a cancer threatening the nation's economic and social health."

At the same time, Mr. Alexander, along with Dr. James L. Goddard, U.S. food and drug commissioner, met with 24 drug executives and bluntly warned them to hire more Negroes voluntarily and institute training programs for members of minority groups. Otherwise, the federal government will resort to the "time-consuming complaint process" to force them into such an effort..

The commission bases its allegations on a series of statistics. It has found, for example, that Negroes constitute only 5.3 per cent of the work force in the nation's drug industry, although in many metropolitan areas where drug plants are located Negroes represent 12.3 per cent of the population. It has found, in addition, that Negroes hold only 1.8 per cent of the white-collar jobs in the drug industry and only 2.1 per cent of the clerical jobs.

This pattern, in the apparent judgment of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, constitutes proof of racial discrimination.

It is worth noting, however, that while the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was still being debated, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy and Assistant Atty. Gen. Burke Marshall appeared before a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors to argue in the bill's behalf.

In the course of a question period, John S. Knight, of the Knight Newspapers, asked whether the projected legislation would, in effect, impose a quota system on the nation's employers.

Mr. Marshall answered in these words: "It does not, Mr. Knight, establish quotas; in fact, it would forbid them, because it forbids discrimination on the grounds of race and so forth with respect to compensation, terms or privileges of employment. I take it that would mean not only refusing to hire a Negro because he was a Negro but refusing to hire a white because you didn't have enough Negroes on your payroll or anything else that would partake of a quota system."

Only three years later, however, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission appears to be doing precisely what one of its principal creators claimed it could never do: It is establishing quotas for one of the nation's major industries and threatening federal harassment for those who do not observe them.

It is assuming that the same industry is guilty of racial discrimination simply because it has failed, of its own volition, to meet the commission's quotas—an objective that could not be accomplished unless the industry either hired employes it didn't need simply because they were Negroes or refused to hire qualified whites because it didn't have enough qualified Negroes on the payroll.

The creation of Negro job opportunities is a cause to which an overwhelming majority of the nation's employers have already committed themselves. But for them to do so at the point of an omnipresent federal sword is a perversion of what the civil rights act is all about, and its perpetuation is likely to do more harm than good to the cause the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was created to serve.

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DEBT REPAID—The Democratic convention will be in Chicago. Let's face it, the last two Administrations owe Cook County *something*!

The Art of Satire

By MORRIE RYSKIND

Satire remains the one great weapon against bumptiousness. A rapier whose main thrust is hyperbolic, it evokes laughter by exaggerating the defects of bureaucracy to a *reductio ad absurdum* but slyly makes you aware of those defects. And I daresay it has been far more effective than Molotov cocktails.

It seems so natural an art form that I suspect it started with some witty caveman, fed up with the antics of the local Pooh-Bah. For it comes in all forms and all languages, and folklore is rich with it.

George S. Kaufman, the playwright, once acidulously described satire as "something that closes on Saturday night." But even that was said with tongue in cheek, for many of Kaufman's biggest hits were essentially satiric.

And Aristophanes, Horace, Voltaire, Moliere, W. S. Gilbert, Bernard Shaw and Max Beerbohm are still quoted, even though they "left them laughing."

But we can't all be big-leaguers, and the rest of us journeymen who love the game must be content with holding down a spot in the bushes, happy if we don't make too many errors and delighted if we come through with an occasional timely double.

In my time, I have aimed satiric barbs at every administration from Coolidge's to LBJ's, in varying forms from Broadway shows to some essays in this column. Sometimes the critics have applauded, and sometimes they have turned thumbs down.

I took a fling here not long ago, based on the resemblance of the name of Rap Brown to Pat Brown, both of whom make the headlines with frequency. [See *Human Events*, Sept. 23, 1967, page 12.] I went on to make liberal—ouch!—use of hyperbole to suggest resemblances in their philosophies, too. My underlying point—which I firmly believe—was that the posture of Pat and his associates had paved the way for Rap's anarchy. And I thought the resulting column was humorous.

A note from Pat disagrees on both counts: "Your article on Rap Brown and myself is about the nastiest thing I have ever read, and I have had some nasty things said about me. I am no longer in public office, but I feel that articles like yours are undermining the confidence of the people of this country in their government officials. Politics is not easy. Fair comment and criticism is always in order, but your viciousness is almost beyond belief."

Well, the offending piece may not have been as funny as I thought. In show business, an author has a chance to find out. A scene may seem hilarious in rehearsal, but may fail during the tryout period—whereupon you get a chance to rewrite it. But in this field, there's no second chance, alas.

But, good or bad, that column was clearly not intended to be taken literally any more than (I already foresee the notes that will allege I egotistically compared myself to the immortal Dean) Swift expected to be taken seriously when he urged the poor to fatten and eat their children as a tactic in their anti-poverty war. Though, I confess, some of the current gobbledegook on that war sounds just as satiric to me.

I assure you, Pat, I do not class you with Rap, whom I consider a dangerous criminal. And if sloppy writing led to that misconstruction, I hereby apologize to your good wife.

Let me explain why I say your wife, instead of you. I vividly remember one day, during your last bid for office, when your campaign manager filled the papers with utterly vicious charges that Ronnie Reagan was both anti-Negro and anti-Semitic, and I was trying to comfort a tearful Nancy Reagan. "How," she sobbed, "can they say such wicked things?"

Both charges failed miserably and rebounded against you—as they should have. But you and your manager weren't attempting any humor when you made them. They were made in the hope of falsely attracting minority votes—and hardly in the spirit of "fair comment and criticism."

If you have extenuating circumstances to offer, Pat, I'll be glad to run them. And if not, how about an apology to Mrs. Reagan?

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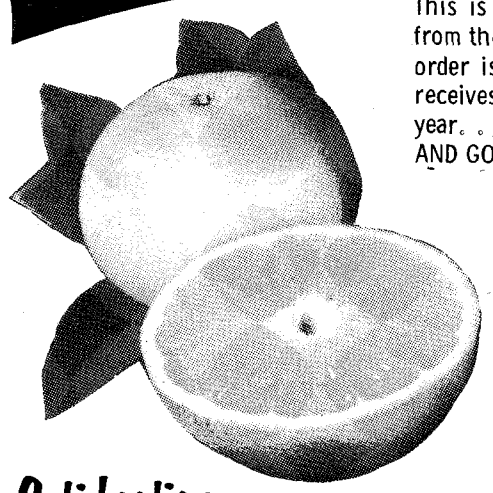

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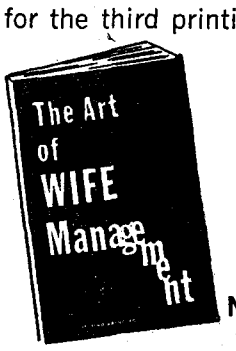

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Continued from Page 12

COPE Leaders Grow Desperate

tory in 1968, and their success is assured. . . . Going for the anti-labor forces are all the weapons, all the money and all the political savvy they can muster. . . . Lined up with it will be right-wing political action groups. . . . in 1968 the best bet to preserve your union and your security against the attack is COPE. Give to COPE. Work with COPE in your union and your community. Make 1968 a 'COPE year.'"

One thing the AFL-CIO members' poll did appear to show was that rank-and-filers were demonstrating increasing signs of intelligence, independence and selectivity in their approach to politics and political issues. If this assessment is accurate, it would not seem that COPE's desperation propaganda, hauling out the shopworn image of Big Business ogres trying to "cut labor's throat," will have much effect.

What this propaganda does indicate of COPE—and all of the organized labor hierarchy—is that, rather than reconsider their positions in light of a proved new "conservative cast" among union members, they will only try to obscure and confuse issues in an attempt to counteract this drift, through propaganda.

One finding of the poll COPE did act positively upon, although issues were only tactically involved, was that 50 per cent of union members now live in the suburbs and, moreover, that 75 per cent of those in the under-30 age bracket live outside the city limits. And the suburbanite workers, more than any other single bloc, were the ones found most often voting in opposition to COPE's wishes.

It was not that the suburban members had become diehard Republicans, but that they were more interested in local and neighborhood issues than in the national programs and candidates on which COPE had been concentrating. COPE's erstwhile liberal cliches had little appeal to these union voters, who tended to view national issues in light of their own economic security and social standing.

Again, the AFL-CIO's reaction was not to re-examine its views in trying to regain the support of these members, but to change COPE's organizing strategy in light of the members' interest in local issues. The solution to the problem in COPE's eyes, in other words, was not substantive, it was tactical.

"As the members moved out to the suburbs," explained Director Al Barkan, "we didn't extend our ward organization to service those members. Our communication with them was mainly by mail. We find this isn't enough." To help rectify the situation, COPE mailed a brochure to its local leaders, containing a 10-point organizing program to be used in the suburbs and employing a device capitalizing on members' local interest as a means in building a political organization.

Calling the suburbs "the new frontier of politics," the COPE pamphlet said "a suburban COPE can be to the community what the grievance committee is to the workplace. It can take up arms for union members and the citizenry at large on important local, or neighborhood, issues. . . . If we are to reach the many [union] members now living in suburbia with our positions on larger state and national issues and on candidates, we have to go to them first on their own terms and on the basis of their more local interests."

This was to be done, COPE elaborated to its grass-roots personnel, by following "a rule of thumb for organization of a suburban-oriented labor political program . . . that it be built at first around local community issues." And after supposedly demonstrating to the unsuspecting suburbanites that it is on their side in local issues, writes COPE, "they are likely to show more interest in and concern with the congressional, senatorial, gubernatorial and presidential campaigns in which COPE is involved."

Implementing this rather Machiavellian strategy, COPE proposes as the first step in its outlined 10-point program that suburban organizers take "an issue that is current and is hot in the community . . . [and] organize almost as an ad hoc committee around an issue, but plan to be permanent."

Once the transferral from temporary status to permanence is accomplished, COPE offers proposed plans for meeting regularly, organizing an executive board, setting up a central card file, involving union wives, establishing operating committees, raising money, running a campaign and publishing a monthly newsletter.

Swiftly and slickly, then, national COPE has devised a plan for drawing the suburbanite union member into its political machine. Again, the new-found independence and local concern of these union men may be working against the labor political operatives, but organization-minded COPE is trying the best it knows how.

To help implement the new suburban strategy COPE has announced that it will hold a series of four to six regional conferences next spring. At these conclaves, local leaders will be given professional assistance in putting the COPE 10-point outline into action with the hope of influencing the '68 campaigns of favorite liberal Democrats.

It can also be expected that some time at these gatherings will be taken up with discussion of how to win labor voter support of President Johnson in his expected re-election bid. Perhaps hours will be spent figuring out how to "sell" the rank-and-file on the expensive and extensive "Great Society" programs and how to explain that decades of liberal legislation have done little if anything to prevent decay of American cities or avert increased rates of crime.

These are just a few of the problems the strategists at COPE are now tusseling with. The polls seem to indicate that the old methods are no longer working the way they're supposed to and the Democrats are in trouble. So far COPE's response has been, essentially, more of the same—more propaganda, more organizing; more words, more plans. And, now that time is getting short, COPE is showing signs of getting more and more desperate.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

AID's Aid Fiasco

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

Life is full of surprises. I thought that, in my years in Washington, I had probably seen just about every possible example of bureaucratic stupidity, but I was wrong. I now find that our world's champion giveaway team, the Agency for International Development, has come up with some super stars.

These charming AID fellows are so eager to please, with *your* money, that when a certain Lebanese promoter walked in the door of their office with his hand out to get assistance for a school back home in Beirut, they forked over a half-million dollars.

It might be expected that someone in AID would at least have asked whether this school really existed. Well, no one did and it doesn't!

Naturally, AID itself never tumbled to this fraud. It took the FBI to find out about it.

But stay tuned in, for I'm just as sure as the grass is green that the foreign giveaway artists will be back before long with another winner in their "Can You Top This?" hit parade.

Time for Action

By REP. JOHN DELLENBACK (R.-Ore.)

This is no time for political games between the President and the Congress as to who will make the needed spending cuts. The economy of America is at state. The fact is that the processes of the Congress are too cumbersome to bring about immediate cuts in spending. Such cuts are vital. They should be made immediately. Only the President can make such cuts immediately. He is derelict if he fails to do so.

March's Aftermath

By REP. WILLIAM G. BRAY (R.-Ind.)

By now the filth and debris left by the rabble that infested Washington the weekend of October 21 has been removed from sight, but the scar on the honor of our country will remain for all to see.

Has there been any other time in world history when the chief executive of a country overruled his advisers and gave permission for what turned into an all-out attack against the nerve center of his country's defense system?

Can any other example be cited where a powerful government dealt with persons who admittedly recognize no limits and obey no laws other than those they choose?

Where else in a country's history has official consent and tacit blessing been given to those who openly planned to engage in civil disobedience and invite arrest?

Why was it necessary to subject U.S. soldiers to what the newspapers called "face-to-face taunts and incredible obscenities" and "ugly and vulgar provocation—the most vicious personal slander"?

Did we have to hand over to our country's enemies some remarkable propaganda in the form of films showing thousands against the backdrop of our capital city's shrines, in what appears to be open revolt?

And did we have to allow to be inflicted on our country as a whole the deep feeling of shame, when our citizens see their own government seemingly helpless against those who would destroy it?

This disgraceful matter, condoned by the Administration, means the beginning of more and increasingly vicious insults to and attacks upon our government.

Poor Mail Service

By REP. EDWARD DERWINSKI (R.-Ill.)

The postal rate increase leaves one major gap in its logic as far as the public is concerned, and that is there will not be any direct or even indirect improvement in the mail service as a result of the rate increase which the Johnson Administration is imposing on the public. It seems to me completely inconsistent to tax the public with an increase in postal rates without making a major attempt to improve the service.

Polyunsaturated Reds?

By REP. BOB PRICE (R.-Tex.)

Our continued overtures to Russia for better and more East-West relations and trade appear rather absurd.

A case in point is a recent purchase by a California firm of two million pounds of cottonseed oil from the Soviet Union. The cottonseed oil purchase, made by Hunt-Wesson Foods, Inc., was protested by Rep. Paul Findley, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in a telegram to the president of that company who said, "the purchase was developed in view of the shortage of cottonseed in the United States" and that "to attempt to buy domestic cottonseed oil for export use, in connection with our own and other domestic consumer needs, could put an extreme inflationary pressure on the price of domestic vegetable oils."

But the U.S. Department of Agriculture apparently does not agree that the purchase of cottonseed oil by Hunt-Wesson in the domestic market, rather than from the Soviet Union, would put undue inflationary pressure on domestic vegetable oil prices. That agency recently announced a Food-for-Peace agreement under which the United States will give 154 million pounds of soybean and cottonseed oil to India. It is obvious that the United States has a large, price-depressing surplus of vegetable oils on hand.

In fact, such oils are now selling on the domestic market at bargain prices well below what the industry has paid in the past. Cottonseed oil is down about three cents from a year ago, as is soybean oil, and corn oil is down two cents. Cottonseed is bringing farmers only 77 per cent of parity and soybeans are selling for nearly one dollar a bushel below last year's price.

So why should we allow the Soviet Union to dump its surplus cottonseed and safflower oil on the U.S. market at fire sale prices? Why trade with a country which not only is supplying North Viet Nam with the most modern weapons to kill American men, but is also helping hold down farm prices in this country?

Crime Curbs Needed

By REP. ROBERT TAFT JR. (R.-Ohio)

In spite of the general interest in the problem of organized crime and trying to do something about it, the Administration continues to take a position adamantly opposing wire-tapping and electronic eavesdropping devices. It's true I think that we need some restrictions in this area, and that it should be done only under court order, but at the same time we should recognize that this is a vital part of doing something about organized crime.

Inconsistent British

By REP. JOHN DOWDY (D.-Tex.)

The territory comprising 17 states, known as the South Arabian Federation, has been in British control for more than 100 years. Most of those states are now actually controlled by terrorists who have killed more than 100 British soldiers. Britain is declaring the federation to be independent next January, withdrawing her troops, and turning it over to the terrorists, who will become the legal government. The nation will become a member of the British Commonwealth and will have representation in the United Nations. The treatment of Rhodesia is quite the contrary. The British have never ruled Rhodesia; Rhodesia has never killed any British soldiers; it has had no disturbances, and has been self-governing for more than 40 years. Yet Rhodesians are "rebels," their government is labeled "illegal," has no representation in the United Nations, and is condemned as being a "threat to world peace," with economic sanctions imposed with intent to destroy its government. Things are topsy-turvy in more places than one.

Maturity Needed

By REP. JAMES HALEY (D.-Fla.)

The time has come when we, conservatives and liberals together, must face our fiscal problems in a realistic manner. The Congress and the Administration seek and find ways to close the deficit and this will require a reduction in federal spending. The people, the taxpayers, also must decide what they can afford in federal programs. It is time now—more than ever before—when we need men and women in the Congress who have some maturity in handling money. Both political parties continue to urge the election of young people, but in doing so, they should emphasize the need for mature judgment based on business experience. If a man cannot operate his own business successfully, how can he operate the business of the federal government, which in itself is the biggest business in the world? Unfortunately, many who have come here apparently do not realize that the federal government must take from the people the money that is required to operate the government programs.

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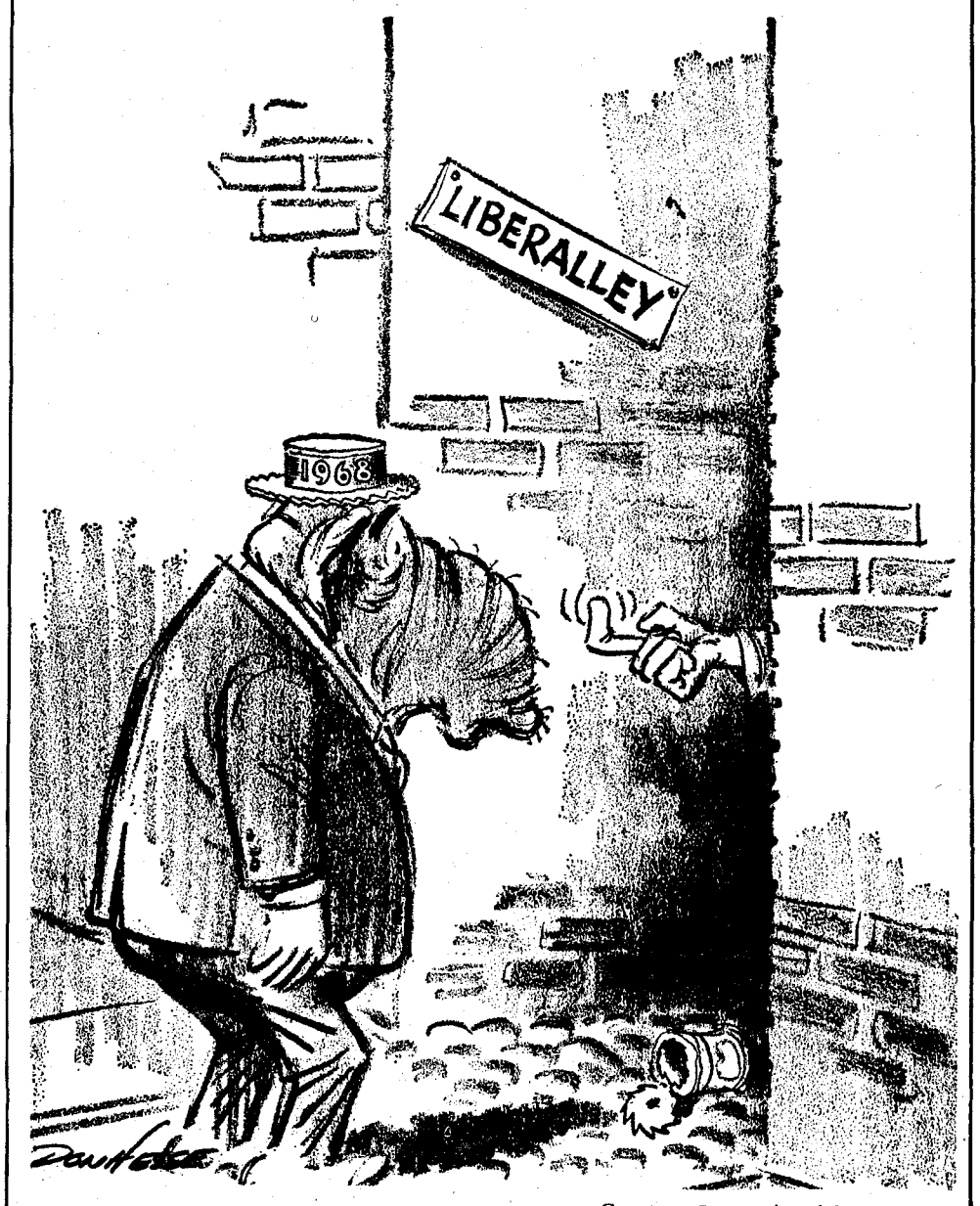

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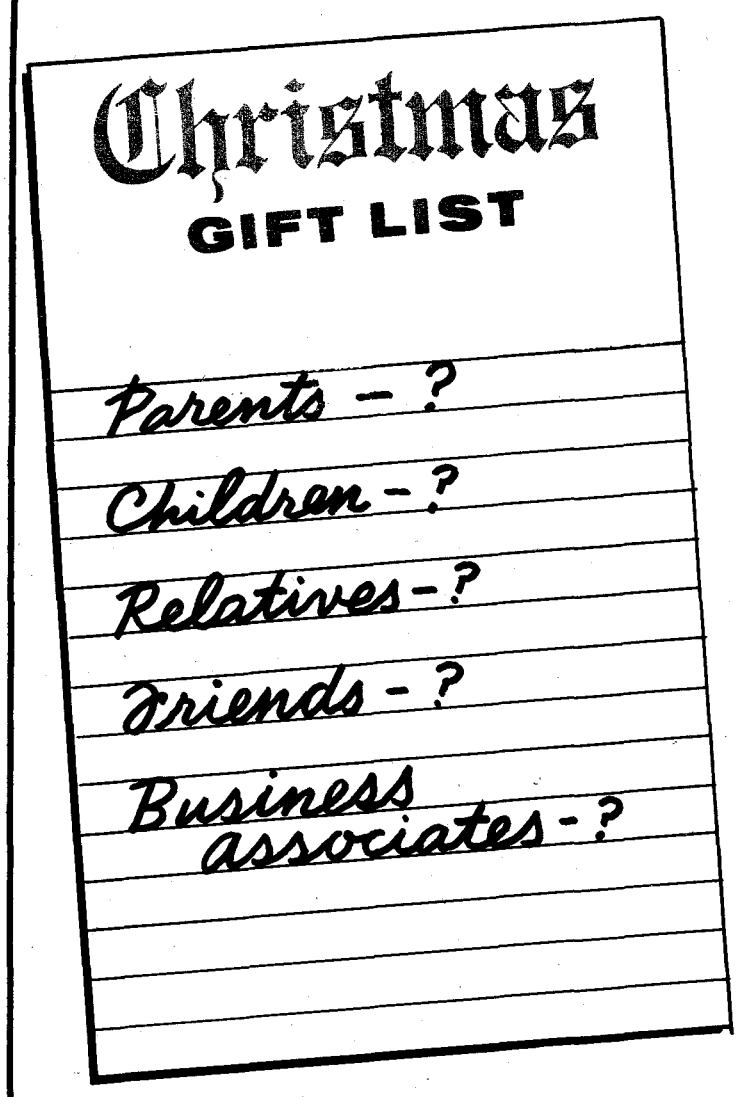

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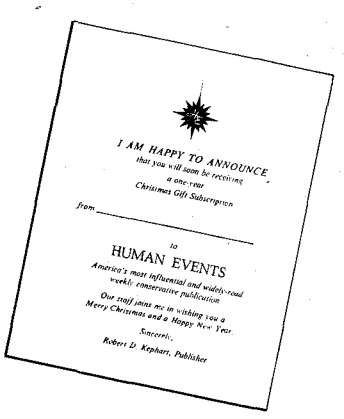

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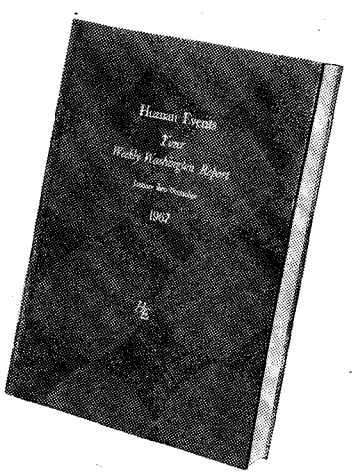

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